BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 9999 06574 205 6

CS71
.W592
1961

Research
Library

№* CS71 .W592 1961

GIVEN BY

George A. Whiteside

*CS71
.W592
1961

A History of Phineas Whiteside and His Family

Compiled by
IDA WHITESIDE

BOSTON
PUBLIC
LIBRARY

A HISTORY OF PHINEAS WHITESIDE AND HIS FAMILY

A History of Phineas Whiteside and His Family

Compiled by

IDA WHITESIDE

George A. Whitenide
Sept 25-1903

History

To my father
who began this history
one hundred years ago.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Miss Katherine Brash
Lisle Cottrell
I. V. H. Gill
Mrs. Alvin Hatch
Mrs. Laura Cramer Hause
Miss Katherine Hobson
Miss Margaret Ingraham
Mrs. Mary McKernon Joy
Mr. Margaret Ten Broeck Keating
Mrs. Eleanor Hobson Mackenzie
Miss Elizabeth McKie
Grandma Moses
Mrs. Manta L. North
Mrs. Margaretta Brown Rutter
Albert Whiteside
Alexander Whiteside
Frederick Shattuck Whiteside
George Alexander Whiteside
Henry Robertson Whiteside, Sr.
John Robertson Whiteside, Sr.
Thomas Whiteside Wilbor, Sr.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
I.	The Whitesides in Ireland	1
II.	Phineas Whiteside	4
III.	John Whiteside	15
IV.	The Family of John Whiteside	21
V.	The Family of William Whiteside	37
VI.	The Family of Peter Whiteside	42
VII.	The Family of Thomas Whiteside	51
VIII.	The Family of Ann Whiteside	56
IX.	The Family of Edward Whiteside	59
X.	The Family of Oliver Whiteside	66
XI.	Collateral Connections of the Whiteside Family	67
XII.	The Whiteside Church	81
XIII.	Genealogy	88

FOREWORD

My interest in the history of the family of Phineas Whiteside began as a child. I enjoyed hearing my father, Albert Whiteside, tell incidents in the lives of our immediate ancestors and others of the family. He had compiled a complete genealogy down to his own generation. As I grew older, I was a part of the congregation that gathered in the old Whiteside Church, and one by one my grandparents and parents joined the ranks of those buried in the adjacent cemetery.

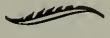
Later on quite a quantity of old papers and letters came into my possession. My brother, John, lived on and then near, the original tract purchased by Phineas Whiteside. Naturally any descendants of his who wished to learn more about our forefathers turned to us for information. A few began urging me to set down on paper what I had learned, for the benefit of others less fortunate, and of future generations. So this book was born.

My first thought was to write about my own branch of the family only, but as others became interested and supplied me with data the book grew. It never could have been written were it not for the many who have furnished material, suggestions, advice, and encouragement. To those whose names are on the list of acknowledgments I am especially indebted.

In the genealogy I have given dates whenever I could obtain them. For the family of Oliver W. Whiteside I have only the facts my father gathered, perhaps a hundred years ago. Some of the others may be incomplete. There are possible errors, but the facts are as accurate as I could discover. I hope the book will be of interest and some value to all who trace their descent back to Phineas Whiteside.

Chapter I

THE WHITESIDES IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND



Little is known of Phineas Whiteside's immediate forebears. It is sure that the family originated in England, where it was old, large and prominent in affairs of state and church before the English Reformation. Tradition tells of a blood relationship with one of the Charles kings. The first member of the family mentioned in records was William Whiteside of Yorkshire in 1273, and another William who lived in 1379. One branch of the family was in Poulton parish, North Lancashire, England. Many of them were dissenters from the Church of England. In the 16th and 17th centuries several went to County Antrim in the north of Ireland to escape the difficulties of life in England. From there some rowed across Loch Neagh to settle in County Tyrone, the supposed birthplace of Phineas. He is said to be related to William Whiteside of Londonderry, Ireland, who was an ancestor of Rev. John William Whiteside of Yorkshire, England, and the Right Honorable James Whiteside, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland in 1866. A coat of arms was granted to the Rev. John William Whiteside. Burke's "General Armory" 1884, describes it as

"Arms; Ermine, a rose gules, seeded or barbed vert, on a chief of the second, a tower of the third."

"Crest; a demilion rampant per fess argent and gules, in the dexter paw a rose of the second, seeded or slipped and barbed vert."

Several branches of the family are now scattered through the eastern states but their connection cannot be traced.

Mrs. William W. A. Whitney of Binghamton, N. Y. wrote in 1915 that three sons of Thomas Whiteside of Lancashire,

England came to Philadelphia about 1665-1700. They were John, James and William. A younger brother, Peter, joined them later. A brother of Thomas is said to have joined relatives in Ireland and from him descended James, Chief Justice of Ireland. These brothers were in some degree cousins of William Penn.

The brother, William, was an elder in Pequea and later in Octoraro, as was Phineas later on. Land for which he obtained warrant from Pennsylvania in 1744, is still owned by one of his descendants. Mrs. Whitney writes that all agree that later Phineas or Peter and a brother or two came from Ireland about 1736. One returned to Ireland and one went to Maryland or to New York. (We have a tradition that a brother of Phineas went south.) Mrs. Whitney says, "Since the same facts have been told me by branches of the family widely separated, and entirely unacquainted for two generations, I have confidence in these traditions."

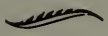
Mr. David Macky of County Tyrone, whose mother was a Whiteside, wrote in 1921, that many branches of the family in County Tyrone and Antrim are now extinct, and also that Phineas was a family Christian name handed down from one generation to another. He also said that Rev. Phineas Whiteside, pastor in Legassurry, County Tyrone, in 1841 belonged to his branch of the family. He wrote of a Mr. Andrew Sloan, a cousin of his whose mother was a Whiteside.

Mr. Sloan kindly sent us a family tree of his ancestors which goes gack to a Peter of Killead Parish, County Antrim, who left a will dated 1675. Could he have been a brother of William, John and James? Was he the Peter who followed them to America later on? According to Mr. Sloan's chart, his children were Thomas,, Matthew, Arthur, Henry, John, Peter, Edward, William and a daughter, Jane. Peter was the father of Dr. John of Killicopy, 1690-1759, who married Margaret Whiteside, grand-daughter of Peter's brother Thomas. Their son Oliver was the grandfather of Mr. Sloan and of Mr. Macky. Phineas could have been the son of Dr. John of Killicopy. There is an old Bible that bore a date appropriate to Phineas' father, and inscribed, "John Whiteside, his book." Since it was the custom of the time and of the family

to name the oldest son after his grandfather, we always thought that Phineas' father was probably named John. In both genealogies the same names occur over and over again; John, William, Thomas, Peter, Edward, Oliver, Margaret and Elizabeth.

Chapter II

PHINEAS WHITESIDE



Phineas Whiteside was born in 1716 in County Tyrone, Ireland, As a young man he was educated for the ministry, but apparently never finished the course. The date of his arrival in this country is not known, but it must have been about 1736. He settled in the Pequea valley in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and became a member of the Pequea Covenanter Society formed in 1750. This was the first Covenanter (United Presbyterian) Church and its building in Octararo, Pennsylvania, the first such church building in America. It is still standing, having been in recent years renovated and restored by the United Presbyterian Church as a shrine for all Presbyterians in America. Phineas Whiteside became the first elder. Rev. John Cuthbertson, the Covenanter missionary from Scotland, arrived in Lancaster County in 1751 and he and Phineas became warm friends. In 1752 he married Phineas Whiteside and Ann Cooper, daughter of John Cooper of Leacock township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. About that time he was living and teaching school in Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pennsylvania. His oldest son, John, was born there in 1752. A brother of Ann, William, and a sister, Martha, who married William Anderson, later settled in Cambridge, N. Y. near their sister.

In 1754 Phineas was ordained an elder in the Covenanter Church at Octoraro. As his children arrived they were baptised by Dr. Cuthbertson on the following dates:

Dec. 21, 1752	John
June 4, 1754	William
March 30, 1756	Peter

May 18, 1758	Thomas
Oct. 28, 1761	Ann
Dec. 23, 1763	Edward, morn Dec. 8
1767	Oliver

The last named was born on the farm near Cambridge, New York.

John Cuthbertson preached over a territory that stretched from the Connecticut to the Ohio, and from Maryland to Cambridge, New York and Colerain, Massachusetts, travelling about 70,000 miles on foot and horseback, ministering to the Scotch and Irish Presbyterians that were scattered throughout that wide area. In the summer of 1764 Phineas went with him on a trip north as far as Cambridge, N. Y., spending about a month on the journey and preaching in many places along the way. Dr. Cuthbertson probably held the first Church service in that community. In 1766 they repeated the journey, and Phineas stayed to settle there. In Dr. Cuthbertson's diary he speaks of riding from Cambridge village eight miles to the home of Phineas at "Maloperd." So far as is known that name was never used in later years. That section was known as "The Whiteside Settlement" for a time. In recent years West and South Cambridge were the nearest railroad stations. Phineas bought 800 acres of land, and obtained 600 more by perpetual lease from a patroon estate owned by the Colden family of New York. One would like to know how Phineas moved his family to their new home. There were his wife and six children ranging from two and a half to thirteen years. There were trails through the wilderness suitable for horsemen or sleds. Bears, wolves and panthers abounded. A bounty was paid for killing them as late as 1790. The ancestor of one of the Cambridge families came on horseback himself, and sent his family and goods by boat as far as Lansingburg, now North Troy. Phineas may have done the same. But Lansingburg was a good twenty miles from where they settled. Did they stay with friends for a time?

The French and Indian wars ended in 1760 and permanent settlements were begun soon after. In 1761 men from Massa-

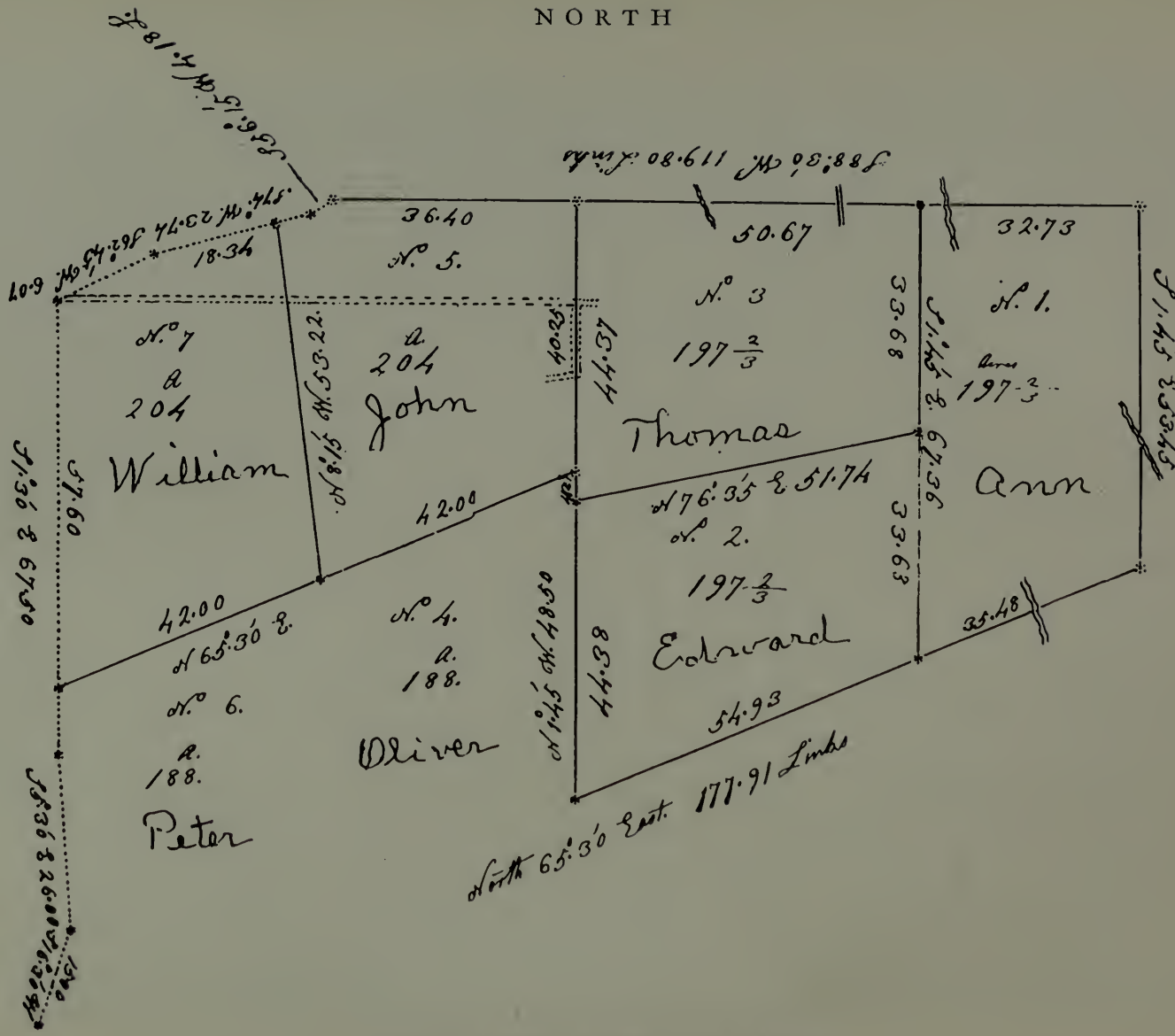
chusetts settled around Salem, N. Y. and the Cambridge patent was granted by King George III. to fifty-eight men, to be administered by Governor Cadwallader Colden. The Annaquassacook patent was granted in 1763, to ten men from Schenectady. In 1763 also, Argyle was settled by the Scotch under Alexander McNaughton. In 1765 Dr. Clarke brought his whole congregation from Ireland to Salem. Many former British officers and men settled in Washington County. In 1769 the road or trail was extended from Salem through Hebron to Whitehall. Those who settled this wilderness must have been men of vision, and of both spiritual and physical stamina and strength.

In 1766 the first Church in this area was built in Salem. About the same time the first school and grist mill were erected. In 1769 Dr. Clarke ordained two elders in Cambridge and in 1775 a church building was begun, but owing to the Revolutionary war, it was not finished until 1783. The church stood about a mile south of the Village of Cambridge on the old turnpike. A state marker has been placed at the site. There was no settled pastor until 1791. In 1782 Phineas Whiteside was installed as one of the elders of that congregation. There is a tradition that later he withdrew from that congregation because he considered the religious standards not high enough, that he, himself, was so strict he would not allow his children to speak aloud on Sunday. Do you believe it?

When the Revolution came, Phineas and his sons embraced the patriot cause. He, himself, gave to the cause 1,000 York pounds, a considerable sum for those days, as the York pound was valued at one-half pound Sterling. Four of his sons; John, Thomas, William and Edward, were in the militia and fought during Burgoyne's campaign. Phineas also pledged himself for the credit of his country to the sum of 10,000 pounds.

In 1764 a quarrel began between settlers in Vermont and in Washington County. The land between the Connecticut and Hudson Rivers, and north of the Massachusetts boundary had been given by different English kings to New York, and also to Connecticut and Massachusetts. In 1749 the Governor of New

Hampshire began giving grants of land in that territory. The Governor of New York did the same. The matter was referred to the Crown in 1751, but due to the French and Indian wars was never settled. In 1763 Governor Colden of New York began giving grants of land, already occupied, to citizens of New York. Also, squatters from both states claimed possession of lands. Rioting and fighting broke out between the rougher elements on both sides. Each side attempted to dispossess settlers from the other. Homes were burned, cattle driven away and a state of tension and hatred obtained on both sides of the present border. This feud was dropped temporarily during the Revolution, both sides fighting the British. In 1777 the "Hampshire Grants" declared themselves to be a separate state, Vermont, but the boundary was still unsettled. A convention of men from New York State north of the Hoosick and east of the Hudson was called at Cambridge in 1781 and voted themselves into the State of Vermont. Phineas Whiteside was chosen by the convention to be one of two delegates to the Vermont legislature from Cambridge. But the Cambridge convention was not entirely representative, and many of those who had settled in that part of New York did not wish to be included in Vermont. The New York government did not wish to give up its territory to Vermont and was ready to fight to hold it. Finally, in 1782, the affair was settled amicably. Vermont relinquished all claim to territory west of the present boundary, and New York gave up all east of that boundary. Action was taken by the State of New York against those who had taken part in the Cambridge convention, claiming they were disloyal to their state. Some were imprisoned for a time and others fined. All re-affirmed their allegiance to the State of New York and begged for mercy, which was granted. It seems strange that any from New York should have wished to side with Vermont when some of their neighbors had suffered at the hands of the Green Mountain Boys; but the perpetual leases under which many held their land were most unfair, placing a burden almost impossible to be carried on the renters. These leases would no longer be binding in Vermont.



MAP OF THE WHITESIDE FARMS

It seems that in the case of the majority of settlers they had either not had word of the convention in Cambridge, or had not been interested enough to attend.

Phineas Whiteside had purchased his land from Alexander Colden, son of Governor Cadwallader Colden, and rented the rest from Richard Nicolls Colden, Alexander's son. From 1786 on, the rental was paid to Henrietta Colden, possibly the widow of Richard. Phineas acted as her agent in collecting her rentals from other lessees of her lands in Cambridge. The renters in some cases paid in kind instead of money. They carried the produce to a dealer in Lansingburg. He reported the amount to Phineas and he credited the man with the value of the grain at the price set by Mrs. Colden. She herself, evidently made several trips to Lansingburg, Pittstown and Cambridge in looking after her affairs. Apparently when in Cambridge she stayed at the home of Phineas or his son John. There are several letters to both of those men about her affairs. She evidently became quite a friend of the family. In one letter she asks John to send the horse she had ridden previously and his mother's side saddle to a home in Pittstown on a certain day so she could come to his home. In other letters she sends greetings and love to John's mother and wife. John evidently took over her affairs from his father in or about 1789. All letters after that date are addressed to John. As his children grew up and married Phineas gave to each approximately 200 acres of land, and saw them settled, each on his own farm. He himself, spent his last years in the home of his youngest son, Oliver. The house, built in 1791 is still standing, though somewhat altered. A map of the division of land is appended.

Phineas died in 1793 and is buried in the Whiteside cemetery. About an acre of land was set aside by Thomas from his farm about 1790 for this purpose. The first burial was that of his infant daughter, Elizabeth. Phineas' grave was the second. His grave and that of his wife, Ann Cooper, are marked by large marble stones set on brick walls about two and one-half feet high, and covering the entire grave. His epitaph reads,

Phineas Whiteside, by birth an Hibernian
was born Jan. 31, 1716. He saw this and many parts of America a wilderness. He saw Columbia struggling for liberty, in which he took an active part. He saw her successful.
Died April 1st, 1793.

OBITUARY

This Obituary of Phineas Whiteside is in the handwriting of the time he died, but does not record the name of the writer.

"Departed this life in Cambridge in the 78th year of his age Phineas Whiteside Esq. after a lingering sickness which he bore with Christian patience.

GRAVES OF PHINEAS AND ANN WHITESIDE

"Mr. Whiteside has supported a very respectable carrectar both as a husband, parent, patriot and Christian. He took an active part in the cause of liberty at an early period, when many were wavering in their sentiments, he in a decided manner boldly stepped forth to contend for the rights and priviliges which man is entitled to by nature. He never departed the standard of liberty till the last which renders his memory dear to every true friend of

America. But his carecter shines in a most distinguished manner as a Christian. God in his infinite mercy called him into the divine life early in youth, and during a long life while passing through various vasisitudes he supported his religious carracter with unblemished luster. He was a great champion for truth and opposer of error. He met death without fear or dread which true religion alone can enable a person to do. He is now entered into the joy of his Lord. What David says of an upright man is truly applicable to him. 'Mark the perfect man and behold the upright for the end of man is peace'."

WILL OF PHINEHAS WHITESIDE

In the name of God, Amen. This twelfth day of April in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty, I, PHINEHAS WHITESIDE of Cambridge, County of Albany and state of New York, yeoman, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, thus, after all my just debts are fully paid, and injoining my heirs to maintain a faithful Gospel ministry, as God shall prosper them;—I give and bequeath to my loveing wife, Ann, all my moveables to be disposed of by her, to my children at her pleasure and also a sufficient and comfortable maintainance during her natural life, and this in lieu of her dowry, or third of my real estate.——

ITEM, *I give and demise to my son* JOHN WHITESIDE, his heirs and assigns forever, about two hundred acres of land whereon his improvement is, or one fourth part of a lot lying in the south west corner of Cambridge, aforesaid in the county and state aforesaid, known by the name of Lot No. 84, containing eight hundred and fifteen acres as appears by the deeds; the above mentioned Plantation being situated in the north westerly corner of said lot.——

ITEM, *I give and demise to my son,* WILLIAM WHITESIDE, his heirs and assigns forever, about two hundred acres of land, whereon his improvement is, or one fourth part of the foresaid lot, situated southward of, and joining the foresaid plantation.——

ITEM, *I give and demise to my son,* PETER WHITESIDE, his heirs and assigns forever, about two hundred acres of land, whereon his improvement is, or one forth of the foresaid lot, lying eastward of and joining to the last mentioned plantation.— —

ITEM, *I give and demise to my son,* THOMAS WHITESIDE his heirs and assigns forever, near two hundred acres of land whereon his improvement is, being in the norwest corner of a lot known by No. 83, joining the lot aforesaid, easterd; being one third of said Lot 83 which contains five hundred and ninty six acres, as appears by the lease.——

HOME OF (2) OLIVER WHITESIDE
Built in 1791

ITEM, *I give and demise to my son,* EDWARD WHITESIDE and to my daughter, ANN WHITESIDE, their heirs and assigns forever, near two hundred acres apiece, being the other two thirds of the foresaid lot No. 83, and to be divided equally between them, either by my executors or whom they shall chuse.——

ITEM, *I give and demise to my son,* OLIVER WHITESIDE, his heirs and assigns forever, about two hundred acres of land with the improvements whereon I live, being the other forth part

of the lot No. 84, under and liable to the residence and comfortable maintainance of my said wife, during her life or pleasure, and if any of these my heirs shall die intestate, without having lawful heirs, their part shall be equally divided amongst the rest. and I do hereby make over to these my heirs, their heirs and assigns forever, the two deeds and the lease before mentioned, as firmly and to all intents and purposes as by any instrument of conveyance can be done. Lastly I nominate and ordain my said sons John and William to be my executors of this my last will and testament, hereby revoking all others, and confirming this alone. *In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal dated first above.*

SIGNED AND SEALED AND DELIVERED BY SAID TESTATOR AS HIS LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT IN PRESENTS OF US WHO AT HIS REQUEST DO WITNESS THE SAME.

WILLIAM ANDERSON
WILLIAM COOPER

PHINEHAS WHITESIDE

WILL OF MRS. ANN WHITESIDE

In the Name of God Amen. I, ANN WHITESIDE, widow of Phinehas Whiteside of Cambridge Township, Washington County, State of New York, Considering the uncertainty of this life, but being in a perfect state of mind do make and publish this my last Testament in manner and form following—

First I give and bequeath one hundred pounds to building a Presbyterian Meetinghouse upon a piece of ground set apart for a Meetinghouse and burying ground a short distance to the north-east of Thomas Whiteside's dwelling house. To my Grand-daughter PhebeWhiteside I give and bequeath ten pounds to be put to interest by my executors untill she is of age unless they shall think fit to pay it to her sooner. To my granddaughter Ann White-side, Daughter of Thomas Whiteside I bequeath ten pounds. Directing my Executors as above directed. To my Grandchildren Mary Cockran, Ann Cockran, Susana Cockran, I bequeath all the residue of the money I am possessed of in notes or otherwise that

is not disposed of as above, to be paid to them in equal shares as they come of age, and untill then to be put to interest except my Executors shall think it fitting to pay them their equal shares sooner, and if any of these my granddaughters should die before they receive the above bequests their share shall be equally divided amongst their brothers and sisters.—I bequeath to my son, Oliver Whiteside all my books. I bequeath to my Daughter Ann Cockran all the rest of my goods of what kind and nature soever. Lastly I appoint Edward Whiteside and Oliver Whiteside Executors of this my last Testament hereby revoking all former Testaments by me made. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twenty eighth Day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand and Eight hundred.

JOHN WHITESIDE
WILLIAM WHITESIDE
PETER WHITESIDE

ANN WHITESIDE

In both these wills the spelling of the original has been copied. Phineas lived thirteen years after making his will. Ann died within a year after writing hers. In both cases the handwriting is that of the one making the will.

All Ann's grandchildren lived to receive their inheritances.

Chapter III

2. JOHN WHITESIDE 1752-1841

John Whiteside was born in Strasburg, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania and lived there until his father moved the family to Cambridge in 1766. When he was twenty-one, in 1773, his father gave him about 200 acres of land, and John started clearing it. The farm was in the family until 1936 and is now owned by Mrs. Kilpie Green. The brick house, still standing, was built by him in 1794. There were then no bricks nearer than Whitehall. John went there by horseback to watch the process of making them and returned to make his own on the farm, and build his home. An entry in his account book reads, "1792, Apr. 25 to Oct. 25, for building new house 241 York pounds.

During the Revolution John was a member of the militia, and later was appointed Captain. (See minutes of the Council of Appointment, Apr. 4, 1778.) under Major James Ashton, in the 16th regiment of Albany County Militia. He fought and was wounded in the battle of Bennington, Aug. 16, 1777. John married Margaret Robertson of Cambridge, N. Y. She and her sister, Ann, were the daughters of Thomas Robertson. The family had recently arrived from England and were, naturally, Tories. They fled to Canada, leaving the two girls to care for the house, or sending them back for that purpose. The bitter feelings of the time were shown by the fact that one evening a bullet fired through the window lodged in the hub of the wheel where one of the girls was spinning. The sister, Ann married a brother of John, Peter. Her family never returned to the States and their farm was forfeited.

HOME OF (2) JOHN WHITESIDE

Margaret Robertson was born on Feb. 23, 1754 in the parish of Strowan, in Athol. Her mother's name was Katherine. John and Margaret had six children,

3. Elizabeth	1781-1798
3. Phineas	1782-1813
3. Thomas John	1785-1860
3. Ann Robertson	1787-1876
3. Robertson	1789-1870
3. Catherine	1793-1880

(3) Elizabeth died at the age of 17.

(3) Phineas married and died at the age of 31, leaving five children.

(3) Thomas settled in Champlain, N. Y. and seems to have been the one on whom his father depended for help and advice in business affairs. He visited his mother's family in Canada, and had charge of her affairs in regard to her inheritance there.

(3) Ann married and lived on her home farm.

(3) Robertson seems to have been the black sheep of the family, and in his younger days was quite a cause of anxiety to his father.

John was very accurate and painstaking in everything he did.

There is an account book in which he noted every expense from 1790 to 1834. It is interesting that the items were in York pounds until 1833 and after that in dollars and cents. The account shows

(3) THOMAS JOHN WHITESIDE

much of life and values through those years. Early items are priced as follows:

1 pr. half souls	1 shilling,	The shilling was equal
1 pr. shoes	9 "	to twelve and one-half
1 lb. of butter	1 "	cents.)
1 bu. of corn	1 "	
1 lb. of pork	9 "	
13½ lb. of mutton	4 shillings, 5 pence	
1 day's labour for a man, a team of oxen and a cart	3 "	
2 day's husking corn	6 "	
1 day of reaping	5 "	
1 day of carpenter work	4 "	

When John took over the collection of rents for Mrs. Colden from his father, he listed the names (22 in all), the number of the lot belonging to each, number of acres, date rented and yearly rent. There is another list giving the names of those in arrears on Sept. 24, 1785, and how much was due from each.

When Phineas died in 1797, his children each secured title to the land given to him by his father by receiving from the other six quitclaim deeds for his particular plot. From time to time John added to his farm by buying smaller adjoining lots from his neighbors. There are four deeds from Quackenbush men dated from 1790 through 1815, the total value of which amounts to 246 York pounds and $986.50. In 1807 he bought land from James Perry for $320.00. Later he bought from Aaron Dennis, land for $350.00. and in 1818, from his brother, Thomas, for $300.00. His account book shows that he frequently hired men by the day to help him and his sons with the farm work, and he also owned at least two slaves. A bill of sale shows that John Whiteside purchased from Peter Van Wort in 1800 a female slave named Deon, age 21, for $225.00. Another shows he bought in the same year from Hendrick Van Scoick for £ 140 one male slave named Tom.

Letters from James Cooper, Ann's brother in Strasburg, show that the two families kept in fairly close touch with each other. After Thomas J. moved to Champlain there are many letters from him in regard to business and family matters. One letter in 1828 was sent in care of Mesers. French and Hart, Troy, N. Y., "who will have the goodness to forward it by safe private convenience." In 1829 one was addressed to Buskirks Bridge, and later, one to Cambridge Center, Wash. Co., N. Y. The postage in each case was 18½ or 18¾ cents.

The Church home of the Whiteside clan was the Presbyterian Church in Cambridge. Their first pastor was Rev. John Dunlap who came in 1791. Evidently quite a few members lived in the Whiteside neighborhood, for from 1797 to 1800 Rev. Mr. Dunlap preached two Sabbaths in Cambridge and the third in the barn at John Whiteside's. An old bell that was used to call the congrega-

tion in for the service was given to the family by Grandma Moses in 1947. Mrs. Ann Whiteside, widow of Phineas, willed 100 pounds for the building of a Church on land on the Thomas Whiteside farm, adjoining the cemetery. After her death her sons and their friends carried out her wishes and built the Church, which is still still standing in good condition. The ministers of the Cambridge Church continued to preach there every third Sabbath until 1831. In 1826 the Church was organized. John Whiteside was one of the trustees.

In the 1820's a dispute arose about the boundaries of (2) John and (2) William Whiteside on one side, and (2) Oliver Whiteside and George McKie on the other. George McKie had married a daughter of (2) Peter Whiteside. Several letters between (3) Thomas J. and (3) Robertson Whiteside on the one hand ond George McKie on the other, show how acrimonious the quarrel became, and how much ill feeling it engendered. There is quite a lengthy and calm statement written by John showing the facts, and the boundaries as traced in his father's time and after. Evidently the case was settled in his favor, but it must have been a source of disappointment and sorrow to him that it ever happened.

John kept a record of the amounts he had given to each of his children to help them get their start in life. In 1830 he made a summary of what each had received. In his will, made in 1831, he gave his wife residence on the home farm and the profits of the farm, the interest on $2,600 due from the Robertson family in Canada, and the furniture in the home. He left each of his children or their heirs enough so that with what they had already received, the amount would be approximately $5,000.00. His own estimate of the value of his property was as follows:

Real Estate	$13,980.00
Personal	3,512.00
Advanced to the children	10,150.00
Total	$27,642.00

(He started with his uncleared land and his axe.)

From the letters and papers still in existence, John Whiteside was deservedly honored and respected by his children and neighbors through his long life of 89 years. The end was tragic. A young colt in the stable kicked him, injuring him so badly that his death ensued. His wife, Margaret Robertson, outlived him by eleven years. Her epitaph reads, "A loving wife, a tender parent, a friend of the poor, and a sincere Christian, she died esteemed by her friends and acquaintances."

Chapter IV

2. THE FAMILY OF 2. JOHN WHITESIDE

(3) Elizabeth was born on the farm in 1781, and died in 1798. The following inscription is on her tombstone, "The beauties of her person and mind were expanding as the opening rose, but she was soon taken away. Ah me!"

(3) Phineas 1782-1813 was born on the farm. He married Abigail Hunt, 1792-1858. His father gave him a farm of 130 acres adjoining on the southwest the farm of his uncle, Edward Whiteside. It was valued at $4,550.00. The house that was built for him is still standing and with the farm, now belongs to Mr. Howard Parker. Phineas' children were:

4. Laura	1804-1889
4. Edward Phineas	
4. Eliaz A.	1808-1858
4. Margaret	1810-1894
4. Catherine	1812-1897

After Phineas' early death in 1813, his family continued to live on the farm, and his father gave them help when necessary. Of his children,

(4) Laura married Royal C. Moore of Champlain, New York. They had eight children. See the genealogy.

(4) Edward Phineas when grown, lived with his uncle Thomas J. Whiteside in Champlain, and helped in his store. There are letters in which he is mentioned. In one, his uncle says he is paying more attention to business than formerly. In 1829 he was bitten by a dog, possibly mad. As he is not buried in Champlain or in the Whiteside cemetery, he apparently recovered from the

bite. But nothing further is recorded about him. He never married and did not live too long.

(4) Eliza never married and died after a long period of suffering, from cancer.

(4) Margaret, in 1838, married her cousin Henry Whiteside, son of her great uncle, Edward Whiteside. She went with him from her old home to the new, about a quarter of a mile away. Her husband's home had been built before 1797. It was a story and a half frame house of eight rooms, besides the kitchen and dining room wing at the back. At her suggestion the roof was raised in the front, the wing torn down and rebuilt at one end of the house. This house was torn down about 1925. The farm is now owned by Oscar Tollison. Henry and Margaret had three children whose story will be told under Chapter IX, The Family of 2. Edward Whiteside. Margaret was modest, wise, practical and a devout Christian, a fine example of Solomon's ideal woman. (Prov. Ch. 31) She awakened in her grand-daughter an ambition to attend college when she was in her eighties and the grand-daughter under twelve.

(4) Catherine never married. After her mother's death she made her home with her sister Margaret and filled a helpful place in the home as did many women of her generation. She was a devoted Christian but never united with the Church because, "she was not worthy."

(3) Thomas John Whiteside as a young man entered business in Troy, N. Y. Later, he was on his way to Sackett's Harbor, where he had planned to go into business, but when Judge Pliny Moore offered him a job in Champlain village, stopped there. Champlain, N. Y. was the last border town on the main road from Plattsburgh to Montreal. In 1815 he married Sophia Moore, daughter of Judge Pliny Moore. Judge Moore had settled in Champlain in 1787 and was its most prominent citizen. Thomas built a fine brick house for his bride, which is still standing, though not now owned by the family. Thomas owned and operated a saw mill originally built above the town on the Big Chazy river by his father-in-law. The mill was also used for grinding

grist, for carding and fulling, and was the first in that section. After Thomas' death in 1860, the mill was inherited and operated by his two sons during most of their lifetime. As the forest was cut and the land cleared for farming, the mill became first, entirely a grist mill and later, a paper mill, using straw instead of pulp wood. The mill has disappeared, but the dam still remains with an historical marker explaining its significance. Thomas J. made several trips to Canada concerning his mother's share in her father's estate. There are letters from him to his father about that business and matters at Cambridge. John apparently looked to him for help and advice in the boundary trouble and other matters. Thomas J. was a substantial and prosperous citizen, highly respected and valued in the community. There were four children:

4. John Henry	1816-1895
4. Martha Coren	1817-1852
4. Margaret R.	1822-1890
4. Alexander	1825-1903

(4) John Henry lived all his life in Champlain. He was one of the early graduates of Middlebury College. In 1846 he married Catherine Wetmore of Fishkill, N. Y. A note in his diary for the previous day reads, "Crops good"; for the next day, "Went to Fishkill and married Miss C. Wetmore." He and his brother Alexander operated his father's mill until it failed, due to the duty placed upon straw from Canada. He and his brother both learned French by living for a time with a French Canadian family across the border at Lacotte in Quebec Province. The knowledge of French was essential in dealing with the laborers on the farm and in the mill. John Henry was very active in the Presbyterian Church. He and Catherine had six children:

5. Sarah Wetmore Whiteside	1817-1925
5. Thomas Whiteside	died young
5. William Henry Whiteside	died young
5. Frank Whiteside	
5. Mary Lizzie Whiteside	
5. John Robertson Whiteside	

(5) Sarah Whiteside married Francis Corbin Brown and had seven children. The genealogy gives her many descendants. Her grand-daughter, (6) Margaretta Brown Rutter has supplied some items about a few of them. Her nephew (7) Henry S. Francis, Sr. is curator of painting and prints at the Cleveland Art Museum.

(5) SARAH WETMORE BROWN

Grand-daughter of Thomas J. Whiteside

His son, (8) Henry Sayles Francis, Jr. served a year and a half as assistant to the scientific directorate Little America in the Antarctic. Francis Corbin Brown, husband of (5) Sarah Wetmore Whiteside invented and patented a street railway switch when he was seventeen and sold it to William Whorton in order to buy a horse and uniform so as to enlist in the army when

Lincoln called for recruits. He served as private, Lieutenant and Captain in the Civil War from 1862 to 1865. He was one of the Guard of Honour when Lincoln's body lay in state in the Capitol in Washington.

(7) J. Lewis Stackpole, Jr., son of (6) Katherine Whiteside Stackpole lives in Prescott, Arizona. His niece (8) Daphne Abeel Thomas graduated recently from Barnard College with honors in German, her major subject. (6) John Whiteside Brown, son of

HOME OF MARGARET AND ANN ROBERTSON

(5) Sarah Wetmore Whiteside Brown, graduated from St. Paul's School in 1904, receiving both the school medal and all around athlete's medal, which had never before been given to the same boy. He graduated from Harvard in 1908 and served through World War I as Lieutenant and Captain in the Field Artillery. He graduated from the French Riding School at Samur, and later was transferred to a Cavalry camp in Alabama to instruct officers in riding. In 1941, (6) Margaretta Brown became wife of William McMurtrie Rutter, who died in 1955. Her home is now in Princeton, New Jersey. Her nephew, Thomas B. Husband lives in Ridgway, Colorado.

(5) Thomas and William Henry Whiteside died as children.

(5) Frank Whiteside never married and lived with his brother, John, in Champlain. He and his brother took over the ownership and management of the paper mill and farm from his father and uncle and ran the business very successfully under the name of F. and J. R. Whiteside. The mill was discontinued in the late 90's, but the firm continued to lease the water power to the village of Champlain for the village water system. They also operated the "water works" for the village. The profit from the farm came mostly from the sale of hay, but grain was produced for the horses and cattle. Chickens were raised and at one time milk was sold. There were several large woodlots which supplied the household with fire wood. Ice was sold, cut from the pool on the Chazy river. During World War I the Whiteside brothers produced on the farm everything eaten in their home except salt, sugar, tea, coffee and rice.

Frank Whiteside was also a director of the First National Bank of Champlain and president of it from 1818-1931. He had many other interests. He was one of the founders, president and director of the First National Bank of Rouses Point, N. Y. He was interested in water power developed along the St. Lawrence river in Canada and other Canadian industries. He was president of the Glenwood Cemetery Association and trustee of the first Presbyterian-Congregational Church of Champlain. While operating the paper mill he handled the selling of the paper and once appeared before a Senate committee in Washington in regard to the tariff on Canadian straw from which the paper was made. During the first World War, he was chairman of the local draft board and headed up all the Liberty Loan drives.

(5) Mary Lizzie Whiteside never married. She lived in the Champlain home and after her mother's death kept house for her brothers, Frank and John. She had charge of the housekeeping, even after John brought his wife home. Mrs. Whiteside died when their children were young, and "Aunt Mary" brought them up as a mother. She was very active in the Presbyterian Church, and chairman of the local Red Cross during World War I. She had

many friends and in later life spent her winters in travel and visiting. She died at the home of her niece, Katharine Stackpole, in Mattapoisett, Mass.

(5) John Robertson Whiteside married Ethel D'Arcy Boulton at Highland Park, Ill. in 1897. She died in 1906. He was in partnership with his brother, Frank, in Champlain as noted above. He supervised the farm and all its activities, managed the water works, until the system was sold to the village in 1923. He was a leading citizen of Champlain, was a member of the Board of Education, a director in the First National Bank and a trustee of the First Congregational Church. He and his wife had two sons, (6) John Robertson Whiteside, Jr., and (6) George D'Arcy Whiteside. The younger boy, George D'Arcy, was killed at the age of 22 in a railroad accident in Maryland. He was on a summer job from Harvard Engineering School at Conowingo Dam.

John Robertson Whiteside, Jr. was born in Champlain in 1901 and educated at St. Paul's School at Concord, New Hampshire and at Harvard University, graduating in 1924. He lived in Champlain until 1925, in New York City from 1925 until 1942, when he moved to Westport, Conn. From 1925 until his retirement in 1957 he worked for the New York Telephone Co. He was Communications Consultant at the time he retired. He married Edith Rabe and they had two children,

7. John Robertson Whiteside 3rd
7. Nancy Ethel Whiteside

His marriage to Edith Rabe ended in divorce and in 1940 he married Elinor Coffin. They have one son,

7. George D'Arcy Whiteside 2nd

(7) John Robertson Whiteside 3rd was born in New York City in 1930. He and his sister moved with their mother to Tucson, Arizona in 1938. He graduated from the University of Arizona. After two years in the U. S. Army Ordinance he was employed by the Valley National Bank in Tucson. He married Rosemary Ashborn in 1952 and they have a son,

8. John Robertson Whiteside 4th 1958-

(7) Nancy Ethel Whiteside, sister of John R. 3rd, is living in Tucson (1959). She married James Duane Walsh in 1951 and they have two children,

8. Deborah Jean Walsh
8. Sandra Caroline Walsh

(7) George D'Arcy Whiteside, son of Eleanor Coffin, was born in New York in 1943 and lives in Middlebury, Vt. with his parents. He plans to study engineering.

Going back to the children of (3) Thomas John Whiteside and Sophia Moore, little is known to the writer about the families of (4) Martha Corbin Whiteside and (4) Margaret Robertson Whiteside, except what is given in the genealogy. (5) Thomas Whiteside Rae was an officer in the Navy, and helped lay the Atlantic cable. His son, (6) Newton I. Whiteside Ray, is living in New York City.

When (6) the daughter of (5) Helen M. Rae Du Bois died, her mother probated her will. Ethel Du Bois bequeathed generous amounts to thirty-eight individuals and twenty-two charitable institutions. Her mother's brougham was the last privately owned horse drawn carriage in the city of New York.

(5) Charles Whiteside Rae graduated at the head of his class at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York and was engineer on the "Oregon" when she went around the Horn. At one time he was the youngest admiral in the United States Navy. His widow, aged ninety-eight in January 1960, was living in Washington, D. C.

(6) Katherine Wilbor Smith graduated from Wellesley College in 1910 or 1911. The Wilbor family have mostly lived in or about Chatham, N. Y.

(4) Alexander Whiteside resided in Champlain until 1888 and with his brother, John Henry, managed the paper mill and farm. In 1871 he married Eleanor Anne Shattuck of Boston. When changing times closed the paper mill in Champlain they moved to that city. They had four children,

5. George Shattuck Whiteside	1873-1939
5. Alexander Whiteside	1874-
5. Helen Elizabeth Whiteside	1876-1940
5. Anne Henrietta Whiteside	1879-

(5) George Shattuck Whiteside graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1898 and married Adeline Haven Cheever, 1874 in Boston. They had three children,

6. Frederick Shattuck Whiteside	B. 1899 at Boston
6. Marion Cheever Whiteside	B. 1901 at Boston
6. George Alexander Whiteside, Jr.	B. 1907 at Portland, Ore.

(5) George Shattuck Whiteside, M.D. practised for a time in Boston and then moved to Portland, Oregon. He was a G. U. surgeon, and Professor of Surgery in the University of Oregon Medical School. During the first World War he was a Lieut. Commander, Medical Corps of the U. S. Navy, serving over seas. The "Medical Who's Who" of his day gives a long list of medical and surgical societies of which he was a member and officer. He was Secretary and then President of the local Medical Society, Vice President of the American Urological Association, Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, Secretary of the Harvard Medical Alumni Association, and several others. His was a very distinguished career.

(6) Frederick Shattuck Whiteside married Caroline Lawrence. They have four children and one grandchild. (See the genealogy.) He lived in eastern Massachusetts and was a Vice President, Asst. Treasurer and Assistant to the President of the Pacific Mills (textiles), until they were absorbed by the Burlington Industries. The Pacific Company had mills in the south and Frederick Whiteside's duties necessitated his travelling often between the two places. Since the merger of the two textile companies, he has formed his own company called, "Fred Whiteside's Co., Manufacturers Agents Covering the Eastern Seaboard." He has recently moved to a large farm in Scottsville, Virginia. His son, Haven, is working for his Ph.D. and teaching at Harvard. His son Duncan was married June 11, 1960.

(6) Marion Cheever Whiteside married Roger H. Newton.

She is an artist by profession and talent. Her work has been exhibited in Paris, New York and other cities. In 1940 her little nephew, George Alexander Whiteside, Jr., needed a quilt so Mrs. Newton designed one with blocks illustrating Bible stories in patch-work applique. That led to a busy program of designing other story-book quilts illustrating Mother Goose characters, children's stories, fairy tales and others of interest to children. The quilts are displayed in collections at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and at the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown.

(6) George Alexander Whiteside married Amy Browning Trainer, They have two children,

7. Caroline Browning Whiteside, who married Henry Pitt Warren, 3rd and has two daughters. (See genealogy)
7. George Alexander, Jr., who has received his Master's degree in English literature from Columbia University with highest honors. He plans to teach in some college.

(6) George Alexander Whiteside was for several years a general partner of Francis I. du Pont & Co. and a member of the New York Stock Exchange. In 1958 he became Sales Manager for the American Bank Note Co. of Chicago. He returned to New York in 1960.

(5) Alexander Whiteside was born in Champlain in 1874, received his L.L.B. from Harvard in 1898 and became a member of the law firm of Warren, Garfield, Whiteside and Lamson. He became Vice President of the Union National Bank of Boston, Actuary-treasurer and Director of the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Co., Director of the Whitin Machine Works, Member of the Board of Trustees in several estates and Corporation Counsel of Boston 1925-32. In addition, he held many other important positions in Boston in connection with the civic life and the World War. He was a member of the Massachusetts and American Bar Asosciations. He was Senior Warden of Trinity Episcopal Church, and a member of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church from 1943-1949. He is one of Boston's leading citizens.

Alexander married Ethel Stockton, and after her death Anne Sherwin, who died in 1959. He has two sons.

(6) Thomas Whiteside is a founding partner in his own brokerage firm of Chase, Whiteside, and Winslow in Boston.

(6) Howard S. Whiteside is a partner in the law firm of Parkman, Robbins, and Russell in Boston.

(5) For the families of Helen Elizabeth and (5) Anne Henrietta Whiteside see the genealogy.

(3) Ann Whiteside (1787-1876), daughter of (2) John Whiteside, married Robert McMurray, Jr. (1778-1816) of Salem, N. Y. During her husband's lifetime Ann lived in Salem. After his death she returned to her home farm with her two children. At first they lived in a small tenant house. Then after her brother Robertson and his family moved to Chautauqua they lived with her father and mother in the brick house built by (2) John Whiteside. Ann and Robert had two children,

4. Margaret Ann McMurray	1811-1895
4. Robert McMurray, 3rd	1813-1901

(4) Robert McMurray never married, but lived on in the house built by his grandfather, John Whiteside. The house is still in fair condition. It is at present owned and occupied by Mrs. Irene Kilpin.

(4) Margaret Ann McMurray married Anson Ingraham of Center Cambridge. He belonged to an old family, at that time living in Pittstown, N. Y. He was in the stove manufacturing business of Philips & Ingraham in Troy, New York. He and his wife at first lived in a small house at Center Cambridge until after the birth of their first son, John Ingraham. After that Mr. Ingraham built a large brick house, still occupied by his grandsons. Mrs. Ingraham and her cousin, (4) Margaret Whiteside, wife of (3) Henry Whiteside, were warm friends through all of their lives. She and her husband had four sons and one daughter, who died at birth in 1941.

5. John W. Ingraham	1843-1937
5. Frederick Ingraham	1846-1912

5. Robert Ingraham 1849-1919
5. Charles Ingraham 1852-1935

(5) John Ingraham never married. He and his brothers attended private schools, and later John enrolled in a business school. For a time he was in the stove business with his father. After his parents' death he lived on alone in the big house and equally alone in New York City during the last years of his life.

(5) Frederick Ingraham attended Williams College for a time and later married Elizabeth Merrian of Troy. They lived for a time in Chicago, where he was a salesman for the Bussey and Lord Stove Co., and after that in Center Cambridge and Cambridge, N. Y. They had three sons,

6. Frederick Ingraham, Jr.
6. Percy Ingraham
6. Malcolm Ingraham

The first two died as children. Malcolm is married and living in California. He has a position in connection with the Santa Anita race track.

(5) Robert Ingraham married Minnie J. Stryker of Chicago. He became a salesman for the Bussey & McLeod Stove Co. in Chicago and lived in that city. Later, after his retirement, they lived in Kenosha and are buried there. They had no children.

(5) Charles Ingraham studied medicine at Albany Medical College, but gave up practice after a few years for journalism. He wrote for the Troy Press and The Witness, a New York Temperance paper. Illness forced his retirement and for many years he and his family lived in Center Cambridge, N. Y. He married Anna Ashton of that place in 1880. They had three children,

6. Donald Ingraham 1881-1960
6. Margaret Ingraham 1883-
6. Charles H. Ingraham 1885-

(6) Donald and his brother Charles never married and Charles is still living in the family homestead in Center Cambridge. For

years they worked and managed the farm connected with the home.

(6) Margaret graduated from Vassar College in 1904, took her A.M. in English from Columbia and taught for many years in high schools and junior colleges, mostly in the South. Since her retirement she has been living in Greenwich, New York.

(3) Robertson Whiteside (1789-1870), son of (2) John Whiteside, was evidently a worriment to his parents and older brothers. Two stories of his youth have come down in the family annals. One tells that he had a custom of rising early, and then stamping up the stairs shouting, "Up! Up! Up" until he aroused the whole family. The other told of his dumping the contents of the parlor stove pipe on the carpet after his sister finished cleaning that room. In 1818 he married Marie Prendergast whose home was in Chautauqua, N. Y. The story is that her sister, wife of Oliver Whiteside, invited her to come for a visit and catch Robertson Whiteside, both of which she did. They had three children,

4. Martha Whiteside	1819-1820
4. William Prendergast Whiteside	1820-1899
4. Martin Prendergast Whiteside	1822-1911

In August, 1822 Robertson took his family out to her home in Chautauqua, where he remained for the rest of his life. There is a letter from a Mr. D. S. Colvin of Syracuse to (2) John Whiteside. He tells of having travelled with the Robertson family on their way to Chautauqua. Evidently Robertson confided a good bit of his past history to him. Part of Mr. Colvin's letter reads, "It appears that his main anxiety is to get a small farm and put it in order and have his family a little above board. I think there is no doubt if he has the means to get a farm he will readily become one of our most useful inhabitants. I am confident your son intends to mend his ways and do right." His father did help him with money more than once, to a total, by 1831, of $4134.00. A later letter from Robertson Whiteside to his brother,

Thomas J., after the death of his parents was accusing Thomas and his sister Ann of having been unfair in the division of some of their personal possessions. But I believe Robertson did settle down into a worthy citizen of his time, and was so considered by his descendents and neighbors.

(4) William Prendergast Whiteside married Maria I. Cornell in 1842. Their four children were,

5. Edward Robertson Whiteside	1842-1899
5. Niel Martin Whiteside	1844-1876
5. Ann Eliza Whiteside	1846-1877
5. Maria Jeanette Whiteside	1849-1876

All of the above are buried in the Hunt Cemetery overlooking Chautauqua Lake, not far from the grounds of the Chautauqua Association. Apparently none of the above ever married.

(4) Martin Prendergast, son of (3) Robertson Whiteside, married Sarah Holmes in 1846 and they had two children,

5. Henry Robertson Whiteside	B. 1853
5. John Wyman Whiteside	B. 1857

Martin went west to East Paw Paw, Lee County, Illinois, where he went into the land, loans and mortgage business with his father-in-law, Seth Holmes. In 1866 he moved to Rockford, Illinois, where he died.

(5) Henry Robertson Whiteside was born in East Paw Paw, Illinois in 1853. In 1866 the family moved to Rockford, Illinois. In 1875 he married Mary Frances Lovelace of Rockford. In 1883 they moved to Chicago where he was a member of the Chicago Board of Trade from 1899 to 1925. He was a "grain sampler" and always had his own firm, operating under his own name. He was well known and much respected in the trade. Henry Robertson Whiteside and his wife had four children,

6. Frances Early Whiteside	B. 1876 m. E. Percy Miller
6. John Martin Whiteside	1880-1956
6. Henry Holmes Whiteside	B. 1883
6. Perley Jerome Whiteside	B. 1886

(6) Frances Early Whiteside was born at Rockford, Illinois.

In 1908 she married E. Percy Miller. In 1915 they had no children and were living in Wheaton, Illinois.

(6) John Martin and Henry Holmes Whiteside went into phases of the grain business in connection with their father's business, and later, on their own. Both brothers were of very high character and reputation, with many friends. Both were born in Rockford, Illinois. John Martin later had his own business, dealing in market reporting and news. In 1950 he married a wealthy widow and went with her to Los Angeles. He died in 1956.

(6) Henry Holmes Whiteside later on worked for the United States Department of Agriculture. A friend who worked with him reported that he was a "quiet man of great integrity." He married Margaret Florence Kitt. They had one son,

7. Henry Holmes Whiteside, Jr.

Henry married Dorothy May Schatz. They had four children. (See the genealogy.) R

(6) Perley Jerome Whiteside was born at Rockford, Illinois in 1886. In 1908 he married Frances R. Holden. They had one child,

7. Henry Robertson Whiteside

Later, P. J. Whiteside and his wife were divorced. At present, if living, he is in Tampa, Florida.

(7) Henry Robertson Whiteside was born in Oak Park, Illinois in 1909. He married Louise Hoffman and they had one son,

8. Henry Robertson Whiteside, Jr.

After a divorce in 1948 (7) Henry Robertson Whiteside married a second time, Betty Marshall Stokes. They are living in Cinncinnati, Ohio, where he heads his own insurance agency.

(8) Henry Robertson Whiteside, Jr. is unmarried and living with his father.

(5) John Wyman Whiteside, son of (4) Martin Prendergast Whiteside and Sarah Holmes was born at Paw Paw Grove, Illinois in 1857. In 1907 he married Lizzie Fonier at Bessemer,

Michigan. They had no children. He was a prominent physician and surgeon in Chicago, and retired in that city.

(3) Catherine Whiteside (1793) married John McKie (1789-1864) of Ashgrove in White Creek, N. Y. John McKie's grandfather, also John McKie (1705-1782) of Bargaly Glen, Minnigaff Parish, Galloway, Scotland, came to this country bringing his son, James McKie (1760-1843) with him. James settled in White Creek. He married Elizabeth Wilson of New York City. They had six daughters and five sons, one of whom was John McKie who married Catherine Whiteside. She and her husband had three sons,

4. John McKie	1824-1864
4. William McKie	1827-1901
4. James McKie	1830-1899

(4) John died unmarried.

(4) William McKie married Minerva Buck (1833-1895) and lived in Ashgrove. Later they lived in Cambridge. They had one daughter, Katherine McKie (1854-1928) who never married. She was greatly interested in the D.A.R., in the Mary McClellan Hospital in Cambridge, and generously helped many other projects. She helped several young people with their education.

(4) James McKie married Annie Whiteside (1841-1912), daughter of (3) Edward French Whiteside. They lived on a farm just south of the one owned by (2) Edward, son of (2) Phineas Whiteside. They built a large farm house that is still standing, now owned by Malcolm Hamilton. After Mr. McKie retired from farming, they moved to Cambridge village. They had no children. Mrs. McKie outlived her husband, and like her niece, Katherine, used her ample funds to help many young people and others. She also willed $5000.00 to the Whiteside Church for the upkeep of the Church and burying ground.

Chapter V

2. WILLIAM WHITESIDE AND HIS FAMILY

2. William Whiteside, 1754-1800, lived on the farm just west of his brother John's. He was a lieutenant in the Revolution, in the same regiment as Captain John, and a member of the New York Assembly in early 1794. He married Lois Freeman, 1722-1810 and they had six children:

3. Peter Whiteside
3. James Whiteside, 1786-1831
3. William Whiteside, 1790-1862
3. John Whiteside
3. Phoebe Whiteside, 1788-1850
3. Oliver Whiteside, 1797-1812

Two, William and Oliver have stones in the Whiteside cemetery. Oliver died at fifteen. His marker says that he disappeared mysteriously. The other four married and their chiildren and descendants are all scattered.

There are two letters from (5) Mrs. Rufus G. Fuller to Dr. Charles Ingraham dated in 1930. She was then living in Springfield, Mass. Both her sons had died. She said that the direct line on the Fuller side was now extinct. The farm belonging to (2) William Whiteside was sold by (4) Catherine Whiteside and a sister to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Watts. After the death of their daughter Agnes Watts, in 1926 it was sold to a man of Greek Orthodox faith and part of it was used for the services of that Church. It was burned in 1931 and never rebuilt. The farm in 1960 belongs to Theodore Grinko.

After the death of (3) James, son of William Whiteside, in 1831, his widow married Rev. Peter Gordon who was the only

pastor ever installed at the Whiteside Church. (1832-1835) A story of an incident in their life together has come down through the years. One stormy night, with wind, thunder and lightning Mrs. Gordon remarked, "I suppose you think the devil is abroad tonight." Rev. Mr. Gordon's reply was, "Oh no! if he were he would stop in to visit his old friend." If the story is true, she could not have been too great a help to her husband. Later, Dr. Gordon, went for a time as a missionary to Australia. Both he and Mrs. Gordon are buried in the Whiteside cemetery.

(5) Mrs. Kate Frisbie McKinley, daughter of (4) Phrocine Whiteside, was in touch with the Cambridge branch of the family for a few years in the thirties. She visited there once or twice and corresponded for a time with Mrs. Albert Whiteside. Her marriage to Mr. McKinley ended in divorce. They had no children.

The compiler of this history accidentally came into touch with Mrs. Manta Love North, widow of (6) Alfred Myron North. She has kindly furnished us with the following account of the descendants of (3) Phoebe Whiteside Bryan, daughter of (2) William Whiteside. Phoebe was born on her father's farm in 1788, and in 1814 married Martin Lawrence Bryan, M.D. They lived later in Fairfield, New York and had four children:

4. Minerva Bryan, 1815-1844
4. William Whiteside Bryan, 1817-1825
4. Martha Bryan, 1820-
4. Orlando M. Bryan, 1823-1892

The oldest (4) Minerva Bryan, married Rev. Alfred North of Exeter, New Hampshire in 1835. They went to Singapore as missionaries under the A.B.C.F.M. In 1844 they went to Madura, India and ran into a cholera epidemic. Minerva died ten days after their arrival, leaving Mr. North with four small children, the oldest seven, and the youngest a baby. Mr. North brought them home to America, and seven years later married his wife's younger sister, (4) Martha Bryan. They had two children. (5) Orlando Bryan North, the older, had no children. (For the descendants of the second, (5) William Whiteside North, see the genealogy.)

Of (4) Minerva Bryan North's family, (5) Edwin Barnes North, the oldest, died at Port Hudson, La. He was a lieutenant in the Union army. The oldest daughter, (5) Martha Bryan North, went from America to China as a missionary in 1870. (5) Thomas Hastings North served the entire four years in the Union army. He and his family moved to Oregon before 1890 and he became a farmer and lumberman in northwest Oregon. (For the Wilder and Dallas branches of the family see the genealogy.) (7) Willis R. Dallas served as a lieutenant in France in World War I. and after several years in the army, became a farmer in Oregon.

(6) Alfred Myron North, son of (5) Thomas Hastings North, married Manta Montrose Love in 1908 in Indiana. They settled in Riverside, Calif., where Mr. North taught history and civics in the high school and Junior College. He was a graduate of Pacific University, Forest Grove, Oregon and later did three years of work toward a Ph.D. in Chicago University. Mrs. North graduated from Indiana State Teachers College at Terre Haute, Ind. Her specialty was music, chiefly piano and organ. She was organist for the First Methodist Church in Riverside, Calif. for forty years.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred North had three children.

7. Thomas Love North, 1910-
7. Mary Louise North, 1915-
7. Grace Cornelia North, 1918-

(7) Thomas Love North, graduated from the University of California at Berkeley, receiving honors in economics and membership in Phi Beta Kappa. He received his Master's degree in business administration at Harvard in 1933. He lives and works in Belvedere, Calif., writing and publishing financial articles.

The second child (7) Mary Louise North, graduated from Vassar College in Poughkeepsie in 1932, studied at Armstrong's Business College, and took Teacher Training courses at George Washington University in Washington, D. C. At present she is teaching. She married Dr. Michael B. Shimkin, a native of Tomsk, Siberia. He is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Berkeley, class

of 1933, and of the University Medical School. At present he is Associate Director of the National Cancer Institute at Bethesda, Maryland. Dr. and Mrs. Shimkin have three children. (8) Peter is a senior at Brown University and Mary, at Vassar.

The third child of Dr. Alfred and Mrs. North, (7) Grace Cornelia North, received her B.A. degree at U.C.L.A. in 1940, attended business college in Washington, D.C. and worked for the War Department Intelligence Division until her marriage to Sidney Hooper Young, Jr. in 1942. He graduated from West Point Military Academy that year and served in the United States army in both the United States and Korea. He later resigned with the rank of Captain and is now a civil engineer with the California State Highway Department. He and Mrs. Young have two children.

(For other descendants of (5) Thomas H. North, see the genealogy.) The third child of Dr. M. L. Bryan and (3) Phoebe Whiteside Bryan, (4) William Whiteside Bryan, lived only eight years. Their fourth child, (4) Orlando M. Bryan, M.D., studied medicine with Dr. Sweet of Fairfield, attended lectures at Geneva, New York, and at the University of New York City where he received his medical degree in 1844. He spent two years at Fairfield working with Dr. Sweet, and then went to Sycamore, Ill. and began his private practice there. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Yates to a position on the State Board of Medical Examiners to determine regarding the qualifications of Army surgeons. He was later appointed Brigade Surgeon by President Lincoln. He was with General Fremont in Missouri and in charge of the hospital of the Army of the Mississippi, where he was under General Pope's command. He obtained his discharge in 1866 and resumed his practice at Sycamore.

He was married in 1849 to Jane Leslie Voorhees who died in 1889. They had six children, only one of whom outlived their parents. She (5) Jane Leslie Bryan, was born in 1857 and married Elthom Rogers Simaan in 1880.

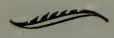
An obituary published in the Sicamore paper in 1892 says,

"Dr. Bryan was an able physician, a cultivated gentleman, and a citizen whose judgment on any question commanded the respect of every acquaintance. His long residence and extensive practice throughout this county added to his sterling character, had made him one of our foremost and widely known citizens."

(3) PHOEBE WHITESIDE BRYAN
Daughter of (2) William Whiteside

Chapter VI

2. PETER WHITESIDE AND HIS FAMILY



(2) Peter Whiteside married Ann Robertson, sister of Margaret Robertson who married (2) John Whiteside. They had a family of three,

3. Niel Whiteside	1791-1814
3. Catherine Whiteside	1793-1824
3. Sophia Whiteside	1796-1878

They lived on the farm in the south west corner of the original tract, south of his brother, (2) William.

(3) Niel was a most promising youth and his early death must have been a great blow to all the family connection. He spent at least one year at Williams College and entered Union College in 1812. His tombstone in the Whiteside cemetery reads, "a dutiful son, a tender brother, deep in science, being enabled by a liberal education to form judgment, he viewed every violation of honor and right with abhorance."

(3) Catherine Whiteside married George McKie, a brother of John McKie who married (3) Catherine Robertson Whiteside, daughter of (2) John Whiteside. They inherited and lived on her father's farm. They had two children,

4. Niel Whiteside McKie	1815-1862
4. Edwin James McKie	1818-1895

After Catherine's death in 1824, George McKie married her sister, (3) Sophia Whiteside. She must have been quite a belle. It is reported that before her marriage she had twenty-two proposals from others! They had four sons, all of whom died rather young and unmarried; and one daughter.

4. George Wilson McKie	1825-1860
4. Catherine McKie	1827-1901
4. Henry Matthew McKie	1829-1851
4. James W. McKie	1831-1855
4. Peter W. McKie	1833-1853

George McKie, the father, was apparently a rather choleric man. One story that has come down through the years tells of

(3) SOPHIA WHITESIDE McKIE

Daughter of (2) Peter Whiteside

his direct action on one occasion. One of his boys met with an accident that caused a serious cut on his head, requiring several stitches. When he was considered able for school again, Mr.

McKie explained the situation to the teacher and asked that he should not be punished for a time. What happened is not known, but the teacher did beat him around the head with a stick. When the boy reached home, his father immediately went to the school and gave the teacher a horse whipping.

Another time, Mr. McKie bought a horse that proved to be balky. After trying in various ways to overcome the habit, he came in one day and said he had cured the horse once and for all. When his wife asked how, he said, "I hit him with a two by four and he is dead."

(4) Niel W. McKie never married.

(4) Edwin McKie was the only one of George's sons to marry. In 1849 he married Antoinette Mosher, a Quaker of Easton. He travelled a good deal on business for his father and others.

In 1853 and 1854 he visited Australia and shipped home 2000 sheep he had purchased for his father. He also sent home a good many beautiful stuffed birds, native to Australia. That collection is still a valued possession of his family. On that trip he visited Tahiti, then called Atahiti, and met the Queen of that island. He stopped at Panama and England on his way home. This part of his voyage was on the clipper ship, "Golden Age," Captain Admiral Porter. In 1859 he spent a year in England as representative of the Walter A. Wood Machinery Co. On that trip Antoinette was with him.

She died in 1867, having had no children. In 1870, Edwin McKie married Jane Shortt, daughter of Rev. William B. Shortt of Cambridge, N. Y. They had three children,

5. Jennie	1872-
5. Marguerite (Daisy)	1873-1959
5. Kitty McKie	1874-1953

Jennie, nick-named Birdie, died as a baby. Her tombstone reads, "Our Birdie flew home."

(5) Marguerite, or Daisy as she was known, was born in Cambridge, N. Y. in 1873. She graduated at sixteen with the last

class to graduate from the old Washington Academy of that village. She taught school in East Greenwich, N. Y. and in Vermont. Later she taught in Albion, Nebraska where she met, and later married Dr. George Brash of Ogdensburg, N. Y. They lived in Beatrice until his death in 1924. They had two children,

6. Marguerite McKie Brash 1900-
6. Katherine Whiteside Brash 1902-

Daisy and her girls returned to her childhood home, though for a time they lived most of the year in New York City, spending their summers in Cambridge. They also travelled quite extensively in Europe. In 1944 Daisy made her home in Cambridge and lived there until her death in 1959.

She was a charter member of the Elizabeth Montague chapter of the D.A.R. in Beatrice, and treasurer of the Nebraska State Society, D.A.R.

For the last fifteen years of her life she was an invalid, during the greater part of that time confined to her chair. Always cheerful and keenly interested in every one and every thing, her home attracted many friends. Her gracious greeting and interest made any visit a joy and blessing.

(6) Marguerite McKie Brash married Dr. Richard Arkwright in 1928. Their home is in Huntington, Long Island, N. Y., where she assists her husband in his work. They have no children.

(6) Katherine Brash, a graduate of Wellesley College, has always been with her mother. While in New York she was reading manuscripts for the Crowell-Collier Publishing Co. As her mother became more and more helpless, Katherine devoted her time and strength to caring for her and the home, but found time to help in the D.A.R., the hospital and many other interests.

(5) Kitty McKie, in 1904, married Channing Gould Baker, President of the Baker Mortgage Co. in Beatrice, Nebraska. They had two sons,

6. Channing McKie Baker 1908-
6. Charles Edward Baker 1912-

Both of these men live in California. Channing owns and cares for an apartment house in Los Angeles, and Charles is in Pacific Palisades.

(4) George Wilson McKie died at thirty-five in Nashville, Tenn. where he had a hardware store.

(4) Peter W. McKie travelled with Peter Gordon whether all the way to Australia, is not known. In 1955 he supposedly started home from California on a boat sailing for New York via Cape Horn. He had written several letters home. In the last one he said he would not write again, as he would arrive home before the letter could. His mother sat continuously in one of the windows watching for him for two years. Then she gave up and never sat there again. His brother-in-law, Francis Thayer, employed detectives to try and trace Peter. One discovered a man in St. Louis who claimed to have know him in California, and who had a pair of pistols that had belonged to Peter. He said Peter sold them to him in order to use the cash to get home. Since Peter had written that he had plenty of money, that story was not believed. When the detective tried to contact the man again, he had vanished. The pistols did bear Peter's initials, and the family always believed that he had met with foul play. It was known that he embarked on a certain boat from California, and on its arrival in New York he was not aboard. The captain of the boat disclaimed all knowledge of him.

(4) Catherine, daughter of George and Sophia McKie attended both Poultney, Vt. School and the Cambridge Academy. In 1850 she married Francis Thayer, who was proprietor of the Chrystal Palace Mills in Troy, and at one time state senator. After 1877 they lived in the old homestead on the Peter Whiteside farm until they went to Colorado because of Mr. Thayer's health. After his death in 1880 she lived with her daughter in Colorado Springs. Catherine and her husband had two children,

5. Francis Thayer 1857-1902
5. Catherine Thayer 1859-1915

(5) Francis Thayer had a talent for painting, but was never allowed to develop it. Consequently, he lived rather a play-boy life. In 1898 he married Harriet N. Jones. They had no children.

(5) Catherine Thayer in 1882, married Barkley Jermain of Troy. At the time Mr. Jermain was in the last stages of tuberculosis. Kitty, as Catherine was called, knew of his condition and married him so she could be with him and care for him until the end. In 1887 Kitty married Henry Wise Hobson, a prominent lawyer in Denver, Colorado. He was a member of the Wise family of Virginia, related to Governor Wise of that state. He and his wife had four children,

6. Katherine Hobson	1889-
6. Henry Wise Hobson	1891-
6. Eleanor Hobson	1893-
6. Francis Thayer Hobson (called Thayer)	1897-

Before (6) Thayer was a year old, his father died from a ruptured appendix. At that time the diagnosis and treatment for appendicitis was uncertain. Soon after his death, Mrs. Hobson took her family to Europe and much of their education was received in Germany.

(6) Katherine married a German, Herbert Kraus, who taught International Law in the University of Goettingen. They were divorced after the 1st World War and later she married Diethee Thimme. They came to the U. S. just before World War II. After a divorce, he is teaching Archaeology in Wellesley College. Katherine, herself is now living in New York City and pursuing her career as a sculptress. She is regarded as one of the finest in America. She has a studio where she works and gives lessons She has also written poems that have been accepted in various periodicals. She has no children.

(6) Henry is one of the leading clergymen in the Episcopal Church in America. He has been Bishop of Worcester, Mass. and of Southern Ohio. At present he has retired and is living in

Cincinnati, Ohio, and summers on Fishers Island, N. Y. At the Lambeth Conference, he and his wife were entertained in the home of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It seems Mrs. Hobson had always acted as her husband's barber. While they were with the Archbishop, one day, he regretted that he could not take time to go to his barber's, though he was badly in need of a hair cut. Mrs. Hobson offered to, and actually did cut his hair.

Bishop and Mrs. Hobson have four children,

7. Katherine B Hobson	1919-
7. Henry Wise Hobson, Jr.	1921-
7. Anne Jennings Hobson	1924-1959
7. Margery Thayer Hobson	1926-

(See the genealogy for their marriages.)

(6) Eleanor Hobson trained as a nurse and married a young doctor, George Mackenzie (1893-1952). They have four children. Dr. Mackenzie was an especially fine Surgeon, and at the time of his death, was at the head of the hospital in Cooperstown, N. Y. After his death, Mrs. Mackenzie returned to her nursing career along the line of neurological therapy. At present she has retired from that and has her residence in Cooperstown, though she is often in the homes of her children. She helps them in any time of need, and also gives freely of her time and service to her friends. Their four children are,

7. Eleanor Whiteside H. Mackenzie	1917-
7. George C. Mackenzie	1918-
7. Malcolm Mackenzie	1920-
7. Thayer Mackenzie	1922-

(7) Eleanor W. H. Mackenzie married Dr. Albert Mudge in 1941. They live in Baltimore, Maryland and have four children,

8. George Mudge	1943-
8. Gilbert Mudge	1944-

8. John Mudge 1949-
8. Eleanor Whiteside Mudge 1951-

(7) George C. Mackenzie married Sarah Robertson in 1943, and lives in Baltimore, Maryland. He is a historian. They have one son,

8. George C. Mackenzie B. 1951

(7) Malcolm Mackenzie is a physician living in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1952 he married Jane Atkinson. They have three children,

8. John Mackenzie 1953-
8. Jane Mackenzie 1954-
8. Malcolm Mackenzie 1958-

(7) Thayer Mackenzie is a physician living in Washington, D. C. He married Carolyn Surat in 1953, and they have three children,

8. Louise Mackenzie 1954-
8. Susan Mackenzie 1955-
8. Elizabeth Mackenzie 1956-

(6) Francis Thayer Hobson has his residence in Redding, Conn. For years he has been connected with William Morrow and Co. and William Sloan Associates, book publishers. At present he is Chairman of the Board, and is living part of the time in Tucson, Arizona. In 1935 he married Isabella Lavis Garrabrant, who died in 1960. They had two children, and Thayer has one by a previous marriage. They are,

7. Timothy Hobson, age 32. He is a doctor, living in San Francisco.

7. Thayer Jennings Hobson, 1938, is living in New York and working at her first job after graduating from Briarcliffe

College. She was married in August 1960 to Mr. Joel Cutter Estes of New York City.

7. Peter Whiteside Hobson, 1941, is now attending Yale University.

Chapter VII

2. THOMAS WHITESIDE AND HIS FAMILY

(2) Thomas, fourth son of Phineas, was born in Pennsylvania in 1758. He married Elizabeth Cramer and they lived on the farm east of (2) John's and north of (2) Edward's. The home, still standing, belongs now to Mrs. George Bowles. He and Elizabeth had six girls and four boys, besides two children who died as infants. The oldest of these was buried in the first grave in the Whiteside cemetery, 1790. The living children were,

3. Margaret Whiteside	1788-1869
3. Ann Whiteside	1791-1860
3. Mary Whiteside	1793-1832
3. Eliza Whiteside	1795-1832
3. Sarah Whiteside	1797-1840
3. John Whiteside	1799- ?
3. Phineas Whiteside	1800- ?
3. Thomas C. Whiteside	1807-1886
3. Jane Whiteside	1808-1844
3. George Whiteside	1812-1886

During the Revolution Thomas was Lieutenant and Quartermaster for three companies, Gilmore's, Van Woert's and John Whiteside's. (2) Thomas died on April 17th, 1830. His brother (2) John, writing about it to his son (3) Thomas J. Whiteside at Champlain says, "He had a stroke of apoplexy and remained speechless until his death."

Nothing more than is shown in the genealogy is known about some of Thomas' children. Of the others, (3) Margaret married Rev. George Mairs, pastor of the Associated Reformed Church at Argyle and had one daughter and three grandchildren. (3) Ann, Sarah, Eliza and Jane never married. (3) Mary married

Jeremiah Platt and had five children and five grandchildren. (3) John married Maria Mairs, either a sister or daughter of Rev. George Mairs. Of his children (4) Thomas married Marion Gilchrist of Charlton, Saratoga County, N. Y. They had no children and during the last years of their lives lived on the original Thomas Whiteside farm.

(4) Montgomery never married and lived some place in central New York. His uncle Phineas lived at one time in Weedsport, N. Y. so that may have also been Montgomery's home.

(3) Phineas Whiteside married Clara or Clarissa Goss. She outlived him and married his cousin George Cramer, for her second husband. She and Phineas had four sons,

4. Joel Whiteside
4. James Edward Whiteside
4. Edward James Whiteside
4. Charles Manning Whiteside

Joel was drowned in the Savannah River in the 80's. James Edward was killed in the Civil War, and his brother, Edward James, died young and was buried in Weedsport, where the family lived.

(4) Charles Manning Whiteside was the only one who lived to marry. His wife was Anna Dare. They moved from Weedsport to Colorado in 1874, and he died in 1887. They had two children.

5. Laura Cramer Whiteside
5. Robert A. Whiteside

(5) Laura C. Whiteside married Alvin C. Hause. They had four children. (See the genealogy.) Their son, Lawrence, died when his daughter was only six weeks old. His son (7) Norman is a doctor living in Grand Island, N. Y. He married Marjory Clinton at Niagara Falls, N. Y. and they have two children,

8. Penny Hause
8. Robin Hause

(7) Annabel F. Wordell married Russel Dunham, who is in the Navy while she lives at San Diego. Her sister, Genevieve is in college.

(5) Robert A. Whiteside, brother of (5) Laura C. Hause, married Emma Wallace, lived in Fort Lupton, and died in 1946. They had three sons,

6. Charles Manning Whiteside
6. Isaac Walton Whiteside
6. Alvin C. Whiteside

(6) Charles M. Whiteside married Hazel Adamson. Their home was in Fort Lupton, Colorado. They had one daughter, Ruth Ann Whiteside.

(6) Isaac Walton Whiteside married Jean Smith and lives in Summit, New Jersey. They have two children,

7. Mary Dare Whiteside
7. Robert Bruce Whiteside

(6) Alvin Colin Whiteside married Helen Darling at Richland, Washington. They live in Washington State and have two boys,

7. Alvin Colin Whiteside
7. Frank Whiteside

(3) Thomas Cramer Whiteside (1807-1886) lived on his father's farm. He married Margaret Proudfit, daughter of Dr. Andrew Proudfit, son of the second pastor of the Salem Church.

This Church was founded by the Rev. Thomas Clark, M.D. in 1765. Dr. Clark and his congregation of about 300 emigrated together from Ireland and mostly settled in Salem. A few went to South Carolina. When Dr. Clark followed that group south in 1782, Dr. James Proudfit succeeded him in Salem and died there in 1802. It was his grand-daughter, Margaret, who married Thomas C. Whiteside. "Grandma Moses," the artist, worked for Mrs. Whiteside when twelve. The latter had had a stroke and when sufficiently improved, thought a child of that age would be all the help needed. "Grandma Moses" was then Anna Mary Robertson, daughter of Russel King and Margaret Shanahan Robertson, neighbors of the Whitesides. Her ancestors came to America in the early seventeen hundreds from Scotland. They

were apparently not relatives of the Margaret and Ann Robertson who married John and Peter Whiteside.

When Mrs. Whiteside died in 1875, "Grandma" was responsible for the work of the house for a year, until (4) Thomas, son of (3) Thomas C.'s brother, (3) John, and his wife, Marion, came to take care of the farm and the home. Thomas C. lived with them for ten years, until his death. They continued on the farm as long as her husband lived. After that Mrs. Marion sold the farm and lived with her sister in Amsterdam, N. Y. "Grandma Moses" tells an interesting story about Thomas C. When he decided to be married, he told the family he would be gone for three days at the Proudfit home, and on his return would bring his wife with him. When he reached the Proudfit home, he found the girl he had planned to marry had just married a young minister three days before, and gone west with him. So Thomas asked for her younger sister, married her, and took her back with him, all within the three days he had planned.

Some time after the Rev. Peter Gordon left and the Whiteside Church was closed. The whole Thomas Whiteside family along with (2) Edward's, transferred their membership to the Reformed Church at Buskirks Bridge, N. Y., about five miles away. (3) Ann, sister of Thomas C., transferred her membership in 1837, and Thomas and his wife were received there by certificate in 1855.

Thomas C. was quite an important man in the neighborhood. An obituary still in existence says, "Mr. Whiteside has held many positions of trust and responsibility. He was twice elected Supervisor of Cambridge, and was chosen member of Assembly to the session of 1851. At the time of his funeral the only grandchildren of Phineas Whiteside still living were George Whiteside of Brockport, N. Y. and the writer. The subject of this was indefatigable in the performance of his religious duties and took great pleasure and comfort in these duties." Was "the writer" of the obituary Phineas Whiteside of Westport, N. Y.? From the record he was the only grandson of the first Phineas still living.

(3) George Whiteside (1812-1886), Thomas C.'s brother,

married Susan Van Schaick of Easton, N. Y. At one time he kept store in Saratoga County, N. Y. Mrs. Whiteside was of an old family in Easton, N. Y. After her husband's death, she made her home with her brother and sister and the sister's two daughters. Both she and her sister lived to an advanced age. Toward the last "Aunt Susan" became blind and finally announced that she would stay in bed from then on. It was too much effort to get dressed and go downstairs. She did just that for two years.

Chapter VIII

THE FAMILY OF ANN WHITESIDE

(2) Ann Whiteside, only daughter of Phineas and Ann Whiteside, married John Cockran (1763-1838). Her farm was on the northeast corner of the original plot. They had five children,

3. Susan Cockran	1799-1842
3. Ann Cockran	1794-1857
3. Phineas Cockran	1796-1797
3. Margaret Cockran	1802-1837
3. Mary Cockran	1814-1877

(3) Susan Cockran married John McKernon (1801-1867). They lived on the farm which (2) Ann Whiteside Cockran inherited from her father. They had five children, three of whom died in infancy. The two who lived to grow up were,

4. Margaret Ann McKernon	1835-1888
4. Edward John McKernon	1836-1905

After Susan McKernon's death, John married an Irish lady, Mary Dollard, and they had five children: Mary, Kate, Alice, Susan and Frank McKernon. Frank (1866-1949) became a doctor and was quite a famous eye, ear, and throat specialist in New York City. He was a Colonel in the First World War and a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

(4) Margaret Ann McKernon married Frank Hamilton (1842-1906). He owned a house and small farm just south of the McKernon farm. It may have been part of that farm. During the Civil War he was a member of the Black Horse New York Volunteer Cavalry. Whether during the Civil War or later, he became addicted to drink, and Margaret must have led a hard life. Frank had one son by an earlier wife, who died when her son was

a small baby. He was adopted by his mother's family, and grew up as John Henry Kenyon, a respected citizen of Buskirks Bridge, N. Y.

Frank Hamilton, Sr. and Margaret Ann McKernon had two children, Russie and Susie, who died in infancy, and one son who lived to grow up, (5) Frank Hamilton, Jr. (1877-1901). Very little is known about him. At the time of his death he was working in a livery stable in Cambridge, N. Y.

(4) Edward John McKernon (1836-1905) was born and grew up on the McKernon farm. His mother died when he was eleven and her sister, Ann, cared for him as a boy and youth. He always referred to her as his "sainted Aunt Ann." She evidently was a great influence in his life.

Edward met his wife, Mary Proudfit when she was visiting her aunt, Margaret Proudfit, wife of (3) Thomas C. Whiteside. They were married in Lancaster, Grant County, Wisconsin in 1863. They lived on the home farm until about 1872. His four oldest children were born there. Sometime before that he had decided to be a minister in the Methodist Church. He had attended the district school and perhaps at this time attended the Fort Edward Institute for a time. His sister has a picture of the class of 1774, one of whom was Edward. She thinks at that time he was ordained. In those days, the Methodist Church did not require a college education for their ministers. They asked their young theologues to take a four years course of reading and be examined by an older minister who reported their progress. Later on Edward, himself, was such an examiner. His daughter, Mrs. Mary Joy, writes, "Father was a good preacher, an unusually fine impromptu speaker, and had the rare gift of being able to move his hearers from laughter to tears, seemingly without effort. His understanding, his gentleness and sympathy for those in distress greatly endeared him to his people. Many could say of him, 'Glad witness to his zeal for God and love of man, I bear'." During his ministry of thirty-one years he preached at ten different churches. He died in Chatham Center, N. Y.

Edward and Mary McKernon had six children, one of whom, George, died in infancy. The five who lived were,

5. Charles McKernon
5. Edward McKernon
5. Julia McKernon
5. Annie McKernon
5. Mary McKernon

(5) Charles McKernon lived in Housatonic. He was President of the B. D. Rising Paper Co. there. For many years he had been identified with the Methodist Church, business and social life of the city. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution and Berkshire Historical Society.

Charles married Grace Demma Houghton, a descendant from the "Mayflower." They had four children and in 1909, three grandchildren. (See the genealogy.)

(5) Edward McKernon married Josephine West and had no children. For many years he was associated with the "Associated Press" as night editor and manager of the New England office.

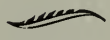
(5) Julia married Rev. Ernest Ten Broeck of the Methodist Church. They had four children, one of whom, Priscilla, died in infancy. For their descendants, see the genealogy. Mrs. Margaret T. B. Keating lives at 91 High St., Lee, Mass.

(5) Annie McKernon married late in life and had no children. She is now, 1959, an invalid in a nursing home.

(5) Mary McKernon married Archie Raymond Joy and lives at 514 Alhambra Way, San Madeo, California. See the genealogy for her descendants.

Chapter IX

THE FAMILY OF 2. EDWARD WHITESIDE



Edward Whiteside (1763-1844) was the fifth son of Phineas and Ann Whiteside. He could not have been more than three when the family moved from Lancaster County, Pennsylvania to the Town of Cambridge, N. Y. From the minutes of the "Council of Appointment" April 4, 1778 comes the fact that Edward Whiteside was a private in the Van Woert Regiment. He would have been fifteen that year. He married Ann French (1768-1806) of Manchester, Vermont in 1796. She was a descendant of Samuel French, the Joiner, who came from England to America in 1714. They lived on the southeast corner of the Whiteside tract. Their home was built before 1797 and was torn down in 1925 or soon after. They had four children,

3. Henry Whiteside	1797-1877
3. Sidney Whiteside	1798-died as an infant
3. Ann Whiteside	1800-1804
3. Edward French Whiteside	1806-1851

Ann French, wife of Edward Whiteside, died in 1806. He wrote in the family Bible, "They (Edward and Ann) lived together and enjoyed each other's love and friendship ten years, ten months and twenty-six days. She died on the morning of the 30th December, after a confinement of about twenty days." There is no record of who cared for the two children.

In October 1819 Edward was married again to Asenath Minor Murrey (1772-1836). Of interest is a marriage agreement signed by both Edward and Asenath before their marriage. Such agreements are rare, so it will be copied here. "Asenath Murrey and Edward Whiteside, having agreed to marry, and being in-

clined to secure justice and peace to themselves and children have further agreed that the said Edward Whiteside shall pay to the above named Asenath Murrey after their marriage, the sum of eight hundred dollars to be drawn from the avails of their mutual industry and paid by installments annually, of one hundred dollars each until the eight hundred dollars are paid. And Asenath agrees to receive the sum in lieu of her dowry or thirds, and to be her individual property and at her disposal. And it is further agreed that whatever chattels Mrs. Murrey brings with her shall be considered to be her property and at her disposal, in witness whereof we have herewith set our hands,

Albany 18 October, 1819

Edward Whiteside
Asenath Murrey"

Each year the receipt of Asenath Murrey's one hundred dollars is endorsed on the back of the agreement.

Perhaps Asenath had children by her first husband who benefited by this agreement. She herself, died eight years before Edward. She is buried in the Whiteside cemetery and her stone reads, "Asenath Minor, wife of Edward Whiteside, born in Woodbury, Conn. 1772-1836."

(3) Henry, the oldest son of Edward and Ann Whiteside, was born in 1797. He lived all his life on the farm of his father. In 1822, he was appointed Ensign of Riflemen in the 156th Regiment of Infantry of New York State Militia, by DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York State.

In 1827 he was elected Member of Assembly. In 1829 he was Town Clerk of Cambridge. In 1830 and '34 he was elected Justice of the Peace. He cared for his farm, and did some surveying. In the controversy over the line fence between (2) Oliver Whiteside and George McKie on one side and (2) John and (2) William Whiteside on the other, Henry surveyed the property and decided where the line ran. His survey was accepted by the court.

Several receipts in the 1860's show that he paid income tax

to the U. S. Government. There were also taxes levied on billiard tables kept for private use, carriages, plate and by the owner of a gold watch. Henry paid $3.00 on a watch.

On January 24, 1838 he married his cousin, (4) Margaret Whiteside (1810-1894), daughter of (3) Phineas, son of (2) John Whiteside. Her father had died in 1813, leaving her mother with five children aged from nine to one. The family evidently had title to the farm given to Phineas by his father, and were also given financial help by him. Henry Whiteside was apparently a man strong physically as in character. His Church affiliation was at Buskirks Bridge where was also the family post office. It is said that as an elderly man he would frequently walk the four miles and back to bring home the mail. During the last years of his life he suffered from what was then called softening of the brain, which showed itself in a long succession of slight strokes that sapped his mental powers, making him a great care to the family.

Henry and Margaret had three children,

4. Emily Whiteside	1839-1878
4. Edward Phineas Whiteside	1843-1913
4. Albert Whiteside	1846-1916

(4) Emily Whiteside was married in 1866 to Charles Joslin of Buskirks. It was not a happy marriage, and she returned to her father's home, though continuing on friendly terms with her husband, at least for a time. Her diary from 1870-1871 gives glimpses of the family life at that time. There seemed to be many guests in the home for tea (supper) or over night. They frequently called on the other Whiteside families and helped them in case of sickness. There were visits back and forth with the Champlain branch of the family. They had a hired girl, a woman came in to help on wash days, and another came to sew. The railroad between Greenwich and Johnsonville was new, and brought the mail to South Cambridge, only a mile away. The Scribner's, Atlantic and other magazines were in the home. Toward the end of her life she suffered greatly from rheumatism that finally affected her heart, and was the cause of her death at thirty-nine. She never had any children.

(4) Edward Whiteside lived with his mother and her sister, (4) "Aunt Katy" throughout their lifetime. In 1888 Aunt Katy bought an adjoining farm and the three moved there, leaving the house built by his grandfather to his brother Albert and his family. In October 1897 he married Miss Grace Ostrom of West Charlton, N. Y. She was a niece of the younger (4) Mrs. Thomas Whiteside and had lived with her from her husband's death until her own marriage. They never had any children. (4) Edward Whiteside attended the Cambridge Academy. He accumulated a fine library and was widely read in English and American prose and poetry. He managed his aunt's farm which he later inherited, but did not actually work it. He was familiar with surveying and with legal matters. He was an elder in the Buskirks Church. He was always doing errands and writing wills and deeds for his friends and neighbors at no expense to them, just to be helpful. His death was due to a heart weakness.

(4) Albert Whiteside (1846-1916) attended the Cambridge Academy also, and from the time he was sixteen took over the management and working of his father's farm. He was greatly interested in all nature. He had quite a zoological library, had a large herbarium, boxes of butterflies, moths, and other insects, and quite a collection of stones and minerals. He had a microscope and many slides he had prepared himself. He was a deacon and later an elder in the Buskirks Church, and was active in the care and upkeep of the Whiteside Church and cemetery. For years he was treasurer and trustee of that Church. In literature he was especially interested in history, and the Scottish writers and poets. He could quote much of the Bible, and of Burns' poetry.

In 1881 he married Mary Ida Pease (1860-1883) of Buskirks Bridge, N. Y. She died in January 1883 in childbirth. There were twin girls. One died at birth and was buried with her mother. The other (5) Ida Whiteside, (1883-) lived. In 1885 Albert married a sister of his former wife, Nellie McClellan Pease (1862-1935). They had two sons,

5. Henry Whiteside	1888-1945
5. John Whiteside	1893-1956

In April 1915 Mr. Whiteside suffered a stroke and after a year and a half of helplessness and suffering, died in August 1916.

(5) Ida Whiteside (1883-) grew up on the farm and attended Vassar College, graduating B.A. 1904 and M.A. 1906. After two years at home, she was for two years Assistant in Astronomy at Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass. She then decided to become a missionary. In 1909 she accepted a position in the United Presbyterian College for Boys at Assiut, Egypt. After three years there and one at home, she went back to Egypt under life appointment. From 1913 to 1945, except for furlough years in America, she was one of a committee of two in charge of the Girls Boarding School at Luxor, Egypt. From 1946-1949 she was head of a lower grade day school in Beni Suef. After her retirement in 1949 she was welcomed into her brother John's home at Greenwich, N. Y. (5) John died in 1956 and she and her sister-in-law continue to live on in the home.

(5) Henry Whiteside (1888-1945) attended college at Union in Schenectady for a time, and then managed a garage with a partner at Balston Spa and Lake George, both in New York state. In 1911 he married Rosalie Thieringer (1890-1960) of Bayonne, New Jersey. They lived and managed the home farm for a time and then moved to Richfield Springs, N. Y. and later to San Jose, California. He was a salesman most of those years for road building machinery. He joined the Army in 1917, and was in Officers' Training Camp when the war closed. Henry and his wife have one son by adoption,

6. Douglas R. Whiteside 1921-

Douglas and his mother lived in El Portal, California, near the entrance of Yosemite National Park. He is a photographer of the outdoors, selling very beautiful colored slides of the national parks in the United States, Canada, Mexico and Hawaii.

(5) John Whiteside (1893-1956), after an agricultural course at Cornell University married Gladys Hoag of Greenwich, N. Y. in 1913, and worked the farm that had belonged to his uncle,

(4) Edward Phineas Whiteside. About the close of World War I he gave up farming, and with a partner, opened a garage in Greenwich, N. Y., which he managed until his death in 1956. In that connection he was also distributor for the Esso Oil Company supplying twenty filling stations. His sons, Donald and Edward, entered the business with him after World War II and are carrying it on at present, except for the distributorship.

John Whieside was one of the trustees of the Greenwich Methodist Church, a Director of the Greenwich National Bank, and the Savings and Loan Association. His sobriquet in the Village was, "Honest John." He and Gladys had two sons,

6. Donald Hoag Whiteside	1919-
6. Edward John Whiteside	1922-

(6) Donald Whiteside graduated from the Business course at Syracuse University and entered immediately into the Air Force (not as a flyer). He married Irene Wheeldon in England in 1944. At the close of the war they returned to Greenwich and he went into business with his father. He and Irene have had two sons,

7. Grierson John	1946-1952
7. Terry Jonathan	1949-

The older, Grierson John, was struck by an auto and died. The other, Terry Jonathan, is in the local school. In 1954 they adopted a little girl, (7) Joanne Marie Whiteside, who is in kindergarten (1960).

(6) Edward Whiteside was half through a musical course in Ithaca College at Ithaca, N. Y. when World War II broke out. He served for the duration in an Army band, was for a time in the Aleutians. He was mustered out in February 1946. He married Elsie Hill of Greenwich, and enrolled at Crane School of Music in Potsdam, N. Y. where she was a Senior. At the end of the school year he decided he would rather go into business than have a musical career. He entered the garage business with his father and brother. He plays clarinet and bassoon, and his wife plays violin and piano. Both find their music a fine hobby and

the basis of many interesting friendships. They have no children of their own, but have adopted three,

7. Dean Edward Whiteside	1950-
7. Kathryn Hill Whiteside	1954-
7. Peter John Whiteside	1957-

Going back to (3) Edward French Whiteside (1806-1851), younger son of (2) Edward, son of Phineas; Edward married Selina Sexton (1807-1894) from Dorset, Vermont. They lived on the farm just southeast of his father's. He became interested in the growing Methodist movement of his time, and was one of the founders of that Church at North Cambridge, N. Y. There is a rose window over the pulpit of the Church dedicated to his memory. He and his wife had one daughter (4) Ann Whiteside, who married James McKie, a son of John McKie and (3) Catherine R. Whiteside, daughter of (2) John Whiteside. They lived on her father's farm until Mr. McKie retired, when they moved to Cambridge Village. Mrs. McKie outlived her husband by several years. Having abundant means at her disposal, she was generous in helping any friends in need, in a quiet way. She willed $5000.00 to the upkeep of the Whiteside Church and Cemetery.

Chapter X

THE FAMILY OF 2. OLIVER WHITESIDE

Oliver Whiteside, youngest son of Phineas and Ann Whiteside was born in the Whiteside Settlement in Cambridge, N. Y. in 1767, one year after the family arrived there from Pennsylvania. He married Susanna Prendergast whose family lived in Jamestown, New York. They lived with his parents in a frame house built in 1791. The house is still standing, though considerably altered by the present owner, Nelson Pearson. Originally the main part of the house was a square with four rooms about equal in size. A huge chimney stood diagonally in the center of the house, with a large fireplace across the inner corner of each room. Oliver and Susanna had five daughters,

3. Mehitable Whiteside	1793, lived three months
3. Eleanor Whiteside	1794-1798
3. Martha Whiteside	
3. Eliza Whiteside	
3. Ann Whiteside	

(3) Martha Whiteside married Willard Crafts. The grandson of Willard Crafts, (5) John Crafts, corresponded with Albert Whiteside. At that time he lived in Buffalo, New York.

(3) Ann Whiteside married John Birdsall.

See the genealogy for their children and grandchildren. There is no further record of the family available.

Oliver died in 1804 in the 38th year of his age. His epitaph reads, "He discharged the various duties of life honorably. In the prime of life he departed and left an unblemished character."

Chapter XI

COLLATERAL CONNECTIONS OF THE WHITESIDE FAMILY

A. THE FAMILY OF WILLIAM AND MARY WHITESIDE McAULEY

GENEALOGY

1. William McAuley, 1715-1778. m. Mary Whiteside, 1717-1803.
   2. John McAuley, 1742, d. young.
   2. Martha McAuley, 1744-1789. m. Alexander Hill, 1727-1831.
   2. Margaret McAuley, 1746. d. young.
   2. Elizabeth McAuley, 1748. d. young.
   2. Charity McAuley, 1749. m. Otherwise Miller.
   2. Margaret McAuley, 1752. d. young.
   2. Margaret McAuley, 1754. d. young.
   2. Susan McAuley, 1756. m. William Raside. d. 1776.
   2. William McAuley, Jr., 1758. m. Margaret Green, by 1776.
      3. Mary McAuley, 1792-1794.
      3. Thomas McAuley, 1787-1794.
      3. William McAuley, 1789-1794.
      3. Mary Whiteside McAuley, m. Peter Hill.
      3. Sarah McAuley, m. Samuel Shepherd.
   2. John McAuley, 1760-1788.
   2. Mary McAuley, m. 1st, Thomas Galloway, 1743-1785, a Revolutionary soldier.
      2nd, James Irvine, 1747-1820.
      3. Mary Whiteside Irvine, m. George Lourie.
         4. James I. Lourie, m. Mary H. Robinson of Bennington, Vt.
         4. Charity Lourie
         4. Elizabeth Lourie, m. Ephraim Shiland.
            5. Anna Shiland.
            5. Mary Shiland.
         4. Mary Lourie, m. Rev. Stephen Matoon.

5. Mary Matoon, m. Welling Thomas.
5. Emma Matoon.
5. A son who died young in Siam.
4. Alexander Lourie, m. and had a son Herbert.
3. Margaret Irvine, m. John Graham.
3. Rev. James Irvine, First President of Ohio State University.
3. Charity Irvine, died at the age of twenty.

William McAuley and his wife Mary Whiteside, a sister of Phineas from Killycolpy, Ulster County, Ireland, perhaps in the early seventeen sixties, writes that she heard from him very seldom and, "intreats" him or his family to continue writing to let "us know in what occupation your family is, or if they are married all yet or not." Her oldest son, John, "is in England this three years" and will be home within a year. Her three daughters and other son "are living at home with me yet." She asks him to "give us an account of the circumstances form and state of that part of America, or if you expect peace will continue in it." She says, "the English are very much engaged in war against the French at present and has or is about raising a militia in every county in this kingdom."

William McAuley was born in Scotland and served in the army of the young Pretender. After the defeat at Culloden (1746) he fled to Ireland and later came to America. He brought with him his broadsword which he had carried at Culloden. It was also used in the battle of Bennington, found on the field after the battle by a neighbor and brought home. It is now in the Bennington museum.

The oldest daughter of William and Mary McAuley, Martha, married Alexander Hill, 1727-1831, son of Peter Hill, in Ireland. He was of the gentry class and a man of considerable wealth. He was very fond of hunting and fishing and the laws of Ireland restricted him in that. So he decided to come to America. He and a servant came first to confer with Phineas Whiteside and look over the situation here. The servant is said to have been killed by an Indian. Through Phineas, Alexander bought 660 acres of land on lot 68 in the Colden patent. He went back to Ireland and in 1773 returned bringing with him his wife's parents and

family as well as his own. Alexander Hill settled on the present Thomas Toomey place on the road leading south from the Marshall Corner on the Greenwich-Cambridge road to Center Cambridge.

There is a story that once when Martha McAuley Hill was spinning she glanced up to see an Indian squaw in the room. She was attracted by some bright metal buttons on the spinning wheel, and took them while her husband stood by with his tomahawk.

Alexander and Martha had seven children,

4. William Hill	1765-1811
4. Mary Hill	1768-1847
4. James Hill	1770-1825
4. Martha Hill	1773-1837
4. Peter Hill	1778-1844
4. Whiteside Hill	1782
4. Thomas Hill	1787-1842

They joined the Coila United Presbyterian Church in 1785, withdrew to the Cambridge Church in 1799, and later returned to Coila. Alexander divided his land among his children. Peter lived near the North Cambridge Church, and was one of those instrumental in building it in 1839. He gave $100.00 toward the building. He and his brother, Whiteside, are buried in that church cemetery. There have been two others named Whiteside, in the Hill family. The present one of that name, living in Greenwich, N. Y., is a great grandson of Thomas, son of Alexander. Many descendants of Alexander Hill are scattered over this area. He, himself, is buried in the old Cambridge cemetery a mile south of the Village, as are the older McAuleys.

Going back to the story of William and Mary McAuley, Charity married a man with the strange name of "Otherwise Miller." Susan married William Raside and died in 1776. William McAuley married Margaret Green, 1757-1832. William kept a tavern on the Greenwich-Cambridge road. He and his father were both elders in the Coila Church. The son was more than once in difficulty with the session for quarreling with a neighbor-

ing inn keeper. He and his brother, John, both fought in the Revolution. Mary Whiteside McAuley, daughter of William 2nd, married her cousin, Peter Hill. Her sister, Sarah, married Samuel Shepherd. Mrs. Alvin Hatch of Fort Miller, who provided much of this material, is a descendant of theirs.

(2) Mary McAuley married twice. Her first husband was Thomas Galloway. There is no record of any children from that marriage. Her second husband was James Irvine. He was born in Scotland in 1747, came to America in 1770, and settled in Cambridge, N. Y. He was a soldier in the Revolution, long a Justice of the Peace, and the first Supervisor of the Town of Jackson. He first married Ann ? ? by whom he had one son, Robert Irvine 1772-1837. The latter married Mary Laing.

James married for his second wife, Mary McAuley Galloway. Their children were,

3. Mary Whiteside Irvine, 1792-1823—first wife of George Lourie
3. Margaret—m. John W. Graham
3. Rev. James Irvine—First Pres. Ohio State University
3. Charity Irvine—unmarried, died at the age of 20.

(3) Mary Whiteside Irvine (1792-1823) married George Lourie in 1809. His father, Alexander Lourie, came from Scotland to Esopus, N. Y. in 1770. He went from there to Cambridge, N. Y. His oldest son, George (1786-1868) married Mary Irvine. They had two sons and three daughters.

(4) James I. Lourie graduated from Union College and soon after started an Academy in Greenwich, N. Y., where there was only a district school. The Academy began in 1836 in a rented house and with only a few students. Later a brick building was constructed. Mr. Lourie had many offers from larger institutions but refused to desert the Academy. Of the students during the first three years of its existence, eight came to occupy important positions in later years. Chester A. Arthur, former President of the United States was one. Charles R. Ingalls, another, was a Member of the State Assembly, and a Judge of its Supreme Court.

When the Academy was well on its feet, Mr. Lourie studied

law and was admitted to the bar. He was at one time appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and later was elected Surrogate of Washington County. He married Mary H. Robinson of Bennington, Vt.

The Academy eventually evolved itself into the present Central High School.

(4) Elizabeth Lourie married Ephraim Shiland. They had two girls, Anna and Mary.

(4) Charity Lourie did not marry.

(4) Alexander Lourie married and had one son, Herbert. Alexander moved to Keokuk, Iowa, and died from a fall from a scaffold.

(4) Mary Lourie married Rev. Stephen Matoon and went with him as a missionary to Siam. She taught in the harem of the King of Siam. They had three children. A son died young in Siam. Of the two girls, Emma and Mary, Emma married Rev. Wellington Thomas of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania. Their son is Rev. Norman Thomas, the Socialist leader.

(3) After Mary Irvine Lourie's death, George married Jennet Beveridge, daughter of Rev. Thomas Beveridge and Jennet Fotheringham (1763-1820), who was the youngest child of the widow Fotheringham. The latter was born in 1721 in Abernathy, Scotland, married a Mr. Beveridge (no relation to Rev. Thomas Beveridge above) in Strathmigle and later, a Mr. Fotheringham. After the death of her second husband, Mrs. Fotheringham left her home in Auctermuchty, Scotland for America, taking her children, Andrew and Ann Beveridge and Jennet Fotheringham, with her. She was a friend of Dr. Clarke, pastor at Salem, N. Y. and planned to locate near him. Because of the situation in Boston due to the Revolution, their boat was not allowed to land there, and went on to Marblehead, Mass. From there, in 1774, the four walked the two hundred or so miles to Salem, N. Y. The Rev. Thomas Beveridge who married Jennet Fotheringham was the first pastor of the Church in Coila, N. Y. He was born in Scotland in 1749.

After the death of Mary Irvine Lourie, George Lourie married a second time, Jennet Beveridge, daughter of Rev. Thomas Beveridge and Jennet Fotheringham Beveridge. Their daughter, Jannet, married Dr. John Ashton of Center Cambridge, N. Y. who became grandparents of Donald, Margaret, and Charles Ingraham —whose great grandmother on the other side of the house was Ann Whiteside McMurray, daughter of (2) John Whiteside. (See Whiteside genealogy.)

B. THE FAMILY OF ANN COOPER, WIFE OF PHINEAS WHITESIDE

The first Cooper of whom there is a record is John of Leacock Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, who died in 1769. In his will he mentions Ann, his wife, and leaves her a home for life in his house, the furniture, two-thirds of the crop unharvested at that time, and two hundred pounds in lieu of her dower. To his son, James, he left his real estate, liable to his wife's residence as afore said. To his son, William, he left one hundred pounds; to David, three hundred; to his daughter, Jean, and her two daughters, ten pounds each. To his daughter, Ann, wife of Phineas Whiteside, he gave two hundred pounds; to Martha, wife of William Anderson, thirty pounds; the three hundred and forty pounds remaining to be divided among the children as his wife thought right. James and David were executors.

There are two letters from James Cooper to Phineas and John Whiteside dated April 7th, and May 1st, 1793. The first, to Phineas, inquires about his family and gives news of those at their home and elsewhere. Two men had come from North Carolina who lived next to David's farm and brought word that all were well. David, however, died the next December leaving four sons and a daughter. He had bought 600 acres of land and it was nearly free from debt. John and his family and Samuel and his were all well a few weeks before. James and his wife, Jean, had been to visit his sister Jean and her husband the fall before and

found them well and, "living very comfortably." They want news of William's family and the Anderson family who are not writing. Mrs. Anderson was their sister, Martha.

The second letter, dated May 1st, was written to John Whiteside after they heard of Phineas' death a month before. After condolences, it urges them to continue the correspondence as in the past.

From all this and from the markers in the Whiteside cemetery the following partial genealogy can be deduced.

1. John Cooper, d. 1769, m. Ann ?
   2. James Cooper m. Jean ?
   2. William Cooper I, 1722-1805. m. Jane E.-,, 1730-1820.
      3. William Cooper II, 1758-1849. m. Densite ?, 1764-1830.
         4. Mary Cooper 1796-1831. m. Darius Barker of Easton. Moved lated to Homer, New York.
         4. William Cooper III, d. 1886. m. Ruth Barker, sister of Darius.
            5. William C. Barker.
      3. John Cooper 1752-1832. m. Lydia Almey, b. 1752.
      3. Mary Cooper, 1760-1831. unmarried.
   2. Samuel Cooper. Probably went to North Carolina.
   2. David Cooper. Moved to North Carolina. Had four sons and a daughter.
   2. Jean Cooper. Married and had two daughters.
   2. Martha Cooper married William Anderson. Went to Cambridge. Had two daughters.
   2. Ann Cooper 1731-1800. m. Phineas Whiteside 1716-1793. Went to Cambridge. Had six sons and one daughter.

(3) William Cooper II. and his brother, John, were in the Albany Militia during the Revolution, in the 16th Regiment, the same one in which the Whiteside brothers served. (Taken from "New York in the Revolution," Col. I., pp. 130-131). In 1777, William Cooper was elected road commissioner. He was one of those disturbed in the Revolution and therefore, exempted from taxes.

(3) John must have moved to Cambridge.

Much of this information, and the wills of John and William Cooper were obtained from a great grandson of Darius and (4) Mary Cooper Barker, Lisle Cottrell, Homer, R.D. 2, N.Y.

C. THE ROBERTSON FAMILY

Mrs. Rutter, a great-great-grand daughter of (2) John Whiteside, travelled in Scotland and learned about the family of his wife, Margaret Robertson. The Robertson clan in Scotland goes back to Niall of the "Nine Hostages" who ruled Ireland from Tara, 379-405, down through Saint Columba at Iona in 563, and Abbot Crinan of Dunkeld who married Bethoc, daughter of King Malcolm II. Their son Duncan was the King, 1034-1040, murdered by Macbeth. The Robertson clan, Clan Donnachaidh (children of Duncan), take their name and are descended from King Duncan. Margaret Robertson, wife of John Whiteside, was born at "Clunes," Scotland in 1754. "Clunes" is the name of a house in Calvine, Perthshire, Scotland. It is now used as a fishing lodge by the Duke of Athol. Margaret was the daughter of Katherine and Thomas Robertson, who had eight children, all born in Scotland, in the Parish of Struan in Athol.

Thomas Robertson and his family came to America shortly before the Revolution, and first settled in Cambridge, New York, about a mile south of the Village. Having recently come from Scotland, they were naturally Loyalists in the midst of Whigs. They consequently left Cambridge and went to Canada. They lived in various places there; Cornwall on the St. Lawrence and Montreal, among others. Two of the sons, Alexander and Peter, who was lost at sea, died before their father and are not mentioned in his will, dated March 6th, 1800. The other three were Neil, James and Patrick. In 1824, Mrs. Stewart, wife of Sir James Stewart, daughter of Alexander, is mentioned in a letter. Of the girls, Margery married Ranald McDonnell and had two daughters, Betsy and Kitty. Margaret and Ann Robertson married John and Peter Whiteside. James died soon after his father in 1800. His gravestone reads, "Here lay the remains of the late James Robertson, merchant in Montreal, who departed this life the 23rd day of September, 1800 in the 36th year of his age. A man possessed of many amiable virtues and but few failings. This monu-

ment was erected by his surviving brothers, Niel and Patrick Robertson as a tribute to his memory."

In his will Thomas gave Margaret thirty pounds and Ann forty pounds. To his wife he bequeathed his real estate while she lived, and after her death, the rest of his property was to be divided among Niel, James and Patrick. Niel died before 1824, and left his property to his daughter, Elizabeth Anne Robertson. She died also, and the property came to her aunts, Marjery Robertson McDonell and Margaret R. Whiteside. John and Margaret Whiteside gave their son, Thomas J. Whiteside of Champlain power of attorney to handle her inheritances in Canada. Thomas had quite a bit of trouble in the matter, and made several trips to Montreal, besides the correspondence involved. He at one time saw Mr. McDonnell, her husband and son and arranged with them to sell one house that belonged to Mrs. McDonnell and his mother for $7299.00. There are several letters from the Canadian Robertsons to their sisters in Cambridge, showing the family connections were kept up through two generations. Niel Robertson visited Cambridge at least once. Since then, there is no record of contact with those in Canada.

Thomas Robertson's farm was forfeited to the State, and the deed of the property, dated Feb. 18, 1786, still exists, conveying the farm to Caleb Wright, under the hands of the Commissioners of Forfeitures. In 1960 the farm is owned by David Safford.

D. DESCENDANTS OF PLINY MOORE

Pliny Moore enlisted in 1775 in the first New York Regiment. He was in the first Canadian expedition under Arnold, was at the Battle of Saratoga and the surrender of Burgoyne. On the retreat from Canada he forded the Big Chazy river, and was so taken by the beauty of the place that he vowed he would settle there after the war ended. He did. He and seventeen others obtained a grant of 11,600 acres on the Big Chazy. In 1785 he located and surveyed the tract, and two years later led a party

of friends, relatives, and trades-people to the grant and settled Champlain Village. He built a dam, a mill and a comfortable log house. In 1789 he married and lived there until 1801. He then built a mansion on a hill. Mr. Moore was very prominent in Champlain. He was first county judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1789, and served on the bench as presiding Judge for many years. He was also the first Postmaster, the first to bring a piano or harpsichord into the Village. He led in building a large brick school, also used as a Church. When no minister was present, he led the Church service. He always conducted family worship in the home. He owned three slaves and manumitted them early. One, Phyllis, stayed on in the family, and was willed an annuity by Mr. Moore. He left a large estate, 5,000 acres of land, and other property. He was a man of candor, firmness, honesty, and ability, a good husband, father and neighbor, a citizen who filled with credit and honor some of the first and highest offices of the town, county and state. (3) Thomas J. Whiteside, son of John and grandson of Phineas, married his daughter, Sophia Moore. Laura Whiteside, a grand daughter of (2) John Whiteside married Royal Moore, a son of Pliny Moore, and had two sons and six daughters.

E. McMURRAY GENEALOGY

John Cowan of the Town of Ballybay, Parish of Donaghmore, County of Monahan, Ireland, d. 1796, over 100 years old. He had one son, James, and three daughters,

Rachel, m. Jonathan Wright, stayed in Ireland.
Margaret, m. William Matthews. Came to America in 1774.
Susan, m. Robert McMurray. Came to America in 1774.

Robert McMurray had a sister, Agnes, who married Robert Peasley. Letters to Robert McMurray mention, "Uncle Robert," but no father, mother, or brother. Probably they were orphans and brought up in Robert's family. During the lifetime of Robert McMurray and Frank McMurray of Argyle, visits were ex-

changed occasionally and a relationship was claimed, less than brothers.

Margaret Cowan became the second wife of Wililam Matthews, whose first wife was Martha Whiteside. To Martha was born one child, Margaret, who married Capt. James McFarland. Children of William and Margaret Matthews were,

Elizabeth, m. James McKnight.
Rachel, m. James Harsha.
Susanna, m. James Wilson.
William, who was killed by a cart on the street near the residence of Calvin Austin when 18.
David, m. Azuba McCracken.

1. Robert McMurray married Susan Cowan in 1769. Came to America in 1774.

2. Jane, 1770-1804. m. John McCoy, 1793.
   3. Nancy McCoy
   3. William McCoy
   3. Susanna McCoy
   3. Robert McCoy
   3. James McCoy
2. Margaret, 1772-1848. m. Peter Cruikshank in 1795.
   3. Susanna Cruikshank
   3. William Cruikshank
   3. Robert Cruikshank
   3. Mary Cruikshank
   3. Nancy Cruikshank
   3. Peter Cruikshank
   3. James Cruikshank
   3. John Cruikshank
2. John McMurray 1776-1863. m. Margaret Savage in 1800.
   3. Mary Ann McMurray
   3. Nancy McMurray
   3. James McMurray
   3. Ebenezer McMurray
   3. Jane McMurray
   3. Margaret McMurray
   3. Robert McMurray
2. Robert McMurray, Jr., 1778-1815. m. 1. Elizabeth Barber, d. 1806, age 17. m. 2. Ann Robertson Whiteside in 1810. by. 1787, d. 1876.

3. Margaret McMurray, 1811-1895. m. Anson Ingraham, 1811-1895.
3. Robert McMurray, 1813-1901. unmarried.

2. Nancy McMurray, 1780-1802. m. Thomas Stevenson, 1801.
3. James B. Stevenson, Robert Stevenson, twins.

2. James McMurray, 1782-1814.

2. William McMurray, 1784-1835. m. Esther Kissam, 1811.
3. William McMurray, Jr.
3. Robert McMurray
3. Cornelia McMurray
3. Henry R. McMurray
3. James McMurray
3. Benjamin McMurray
3. John McMurray
3. Esther McMurray
3. Emma McMurray

2. Elizabeth, 1786-1822. m. Abner Austin, 1807.
3. Edward Austin
3. William R. Austin
3. James Austin
3. Susanna and Sarah Austin, twins
3. Abner Austin
3. John Austin

2. Susannah McMurray, 1790-1871. m. Abner Austin.
3. Orrin Austin
3. Elizabeth Austin
3. Jane Austin
3. David Austin

F. DESCENDANTS OF JOHN McKIE

John McKie is supposed to have been born in Bargaly Glen, Minnigaff Parish, near Newton-Stewart in Galloway, Scotland. He married Marion Wilson and removed to Ayrshire about 1767. In 1774 he emigrated to America and settled in Ashgrove in the then township of Cambridge, N. Y. He had a brother and sister, twins, who died as children. John and Marion McKie had six children, four boys and two girls. Two of the boys died in Scotland. One of them, John, settled and died in Canada.

James, 1760-1843, born in Galloway, Scotland, came with

his parents to White Creek, N. Y. He fought in the Revolution. In March, 1780 he was in a group of sixty men sent to garrison Skeensboro, New York (now Whitehall) for two weeks. When their relief did not arrive on time, all but thirteen left for home. James McKie was one of the thirteen. They were attacked by a superior force and all but four were captured. James McKie saved himself by diving into Wood Creek and swimming under water to a clump of bushes growing on the bank at the edge of the water where some logs and a cake of ice had lodged. He was concealed there until after the attacking party had left, when he crawled out and made his way to the settlements.

James McKie married Elizabeth Wilson of New York City, 1765-1849. They had eleven children, all of whom lived to grow up.

Sarah, 1785-1860. m. William Armitage and then John Reid
Mary, 1787-1846.
John, 1789-1864. m. Catherine Whiteside.
George, 1791-1861. m. Catherine Whiteside and then Sophia Whiteside
Elizabeth, 1793-1855. m. Henry Matthews.
William, 1795-1863. m. Nancy Law and then Mrs. Julia Smith.
Ann, 1797-1856.
Margaret, 1800-1856. m. William Wilcox.
Almy, 1802-1868.
James, 1805-1869. m. Lucy Campbell.
Peter, 1808-1856. m. Letitia McFarland.

The great grand daughter of Peter and Letitia, Elizabeth McKie, 1904-, is teaching English in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.

William McKie, son of James and Elizabeth, received from his father a farm in the Town of Cambridge, but sold it for another in the Town of Shushan, N. Y. and then sold that and purchased a third home in the Town of Salem, N. Y. He married Nancy Law of Shushan, and after her death in 1838, in 1847 he married a second time, Mrs. Julia Smith. Mr. McKie was interested in politics, but never sought an office. In later years, besides his farm, he engaged in buying and selling wood and invested largely in timber lands in New York and other states. He was a

director in the old bank of Salem. He was possessed of much shrewdness and sagacity, a liberal supporter of church and school interests, and respected and honored by all who knew him.

For the story of George McKie see page 42, and for James page 64. All of the McKie's were men of honor and importance in their communities.

Chapter XII

THE WHITESIDE CHURCH

The Whiteside Church has been mentioned in Chapter II, page 13, but deserves a chapter by itself. The first settlers in this part of the country, who came from Ireland and Scotland were members of three branches of the Presbyterian Church; Covenanters, Burghers and Anti-Burghers. In 1782 the Covenanters and Burghers united to form the Associate Reformed Church. In 1858 the Anti-Burghers came into the union and formed the United Presbyterian Church. In 1958 this Church and the Presbyterian Church in North America merged, keeping the name of United Presbyterian.

As the settlers in Cambridge had neither meeting house nor minister, they decided to drop the differences they had known in the old countries and all united to build a Church. It was started in 1775 but due to the Revolution was not finished until 1783. It stood about a mile south of Cambridge village on the "Old Turnpike." In 1769 Dr. Clark had come from Salem and organized the group into a Church, ordaining elders, one of whom was Phineas Whiteside. There was a large minority belonging to the Anti-Burgher branch who were not pleased with the union. In 1784 they sent to the Anti-Burgher Presbytery meeting at Philadelphia, Pa. asking for a minister of that persuasion. Their messenger was an Irish woman, Nancy Hinsdale, who made the trip both ways on foot. Rev. Thomas Beverige had just arrived in Philadelphia from Scotland as a missionary to America. He was sent to Cambridge. He arrived there in the fall of 1784 and, "There was peace no longer." It went so far that the majority locked the door and would not allow Mr. Beverige to enter. After

a good deal of quarreling and hard feelings, the majority returned to the others the money they had contributed for the building of the Church, and the minority erected a church of their own in Coila. In 1858 they became members of the United Presbyterian denomination, but still have not combined with the Cambridge Church.

Phineas Whiteside and his sons remained with the Cambridge branch. Their first regular pastor at that Church was Rev. John Dunlap, who came from Scotland in 1774 and was settled in the Cambridge Church in 1791, leaving in 1816. He retired to Cambridge village in 1822, but not to preach. There must have been quite a community of the Presbyterians besides the Whitesides in their part of the town. In 1797 Dr. Dunlap began preaching two weeks in Cambridge and the third at Whiteside's. The services were held in John Whiteside's barn. They were considered a branch of the Cambridge Church. They were called together when the time came by a rather large bell such as those used in the District Schools later on. The bell was given to "Grandma Moses" years ago and she has now given it to the Church. Evidently the family and friends had discussed the matter of a Church building, for when Mrs. Phineas Whiteside died in 1800 she left one hundred pounds to be used to build a Church. Her sons and their neighbors started at once and within the year the Church was built of hand hewed timbers.

Dr. Dunlap and his successors continued preaching there until in 1831 the members undertook to support a minister of their own and Rev. Peter Gordon was called. He was born in Glasgow in 1801 and graduated from the university of that city. In 1832 he came to Whiteside's as pastor, and two years later married the widow of (3) James Whiteside, son of (2) William. (See Chapter V.) In 1835 it was seen that the community could not support a pastor and Mr. Gordon resigned, accepting a call to the Cambridge Church. In 1840 he resigned his charge at Cambridge and after several short pastorates went to Australia as a missionary. In 1853 he returned to his wife's home and died there in 1865. He is buried in the Whiteside cemetery. A contemporary said of

him, "There never was a more remarkable man than Peter Gordon; he was an ideal man in his personal appearance and always dressed very neatly; a kindly man to whom you could not talk for five minutes without loving him with all your heart."

When the Church was built it had a very steep roof, a door at each end and on the south side. The pulpit on the north side was high, ascended to by stairs. In 1825 it had an entire overhauling. The roof was lowered, the pulpit and galleries changed, and the doors on the south and west sides were closed. In January 1826 a meeting of the congregation elected as trustees John Whiteside, Thomas Tilton, George McKie, and Henry Whiteside.

After Mr. Gordon left there were no regular services at the Church. The congregation scattered to various near-by churches. Mr. Thomas Whiteside and Henry Whiteside went to the Dutch Reformed Church at Buskirks Bridge and the pastors from that Church preached at Whiteside's occasionally, at their invitation. About 1838 Elder Tinkum, pastor of the Baptist Church at White Creek preached at Whiteside's for a time, probably on the invitation of the Waits who were Baptists. About 1855 or '56 the old pulpit was torn out and a modern desk put in its place. Except for this, nothing was done to the old Church for the long period of fifty-six years, except to nail on new shingles as needed. In 1881 a large congregation being assembled, all could see that something must be done to make the building fit to worship in. The plaster was falling from the walls and the window sash and clapboards were rattling in every blast. Cash was raised by subscription and the Church was put in good condition.

A large funeral was held at the Church in 1873, which Dr. Henry Gordon of the Coila Church conducted. Soon after that a movement was started by Mr. Elijah Brownell to ask Dr. Gordon to preach at Whiteside's. For twenty-three years Dr. Gordon drove the seven miles for an afternoon service every other week, except in the winter months. In all that time he missed coming only twice. Dr. Henry Gordon was born in Ireland in 1826, came to America in 1847, finished his theological studies in Philadelphia and was ordained. In 1857 he was called to the

Coila Church where he remained until his death in 1897. He received calls to larger fields in city churches, but chose to stay where he was best known and loved. When the Civil War came, Dr. Gordon went as Chaplain with the Cambridge regiment. When he died the Washington County Post said that thousands attended his funeral and a special train was run from Glens Falls by way of Granville to accommodate those who wished to come from distant points.

When Dr. Gordon began his services at Whiteside's one of his elders, Mr. John Shiland, came with him and organized a Sunday School. He drove a sleek bay team drawing a three seated wagon, and gathered up a load of young people along the way. There was always room in the load for one more, and it seemed as though sometimes the wagon must have stretched to hold them all. Mr. Shiland came every Sunday for twenty-three years. His picture hangs beside Dr. Gordon's in the front of the Church.

The next pastor at Coila was Dr. John Cuthbertson Scott, who claimed descent through his mother, from Dr. Cuthbertson the missionary who came with Phineas Whiteside in 1764. Dr. Scott accepted the Whiteside congregation as a branch of the Coila Church, and for twenty-four years preached at both places, every week at Coila and every other week at Whiteside's.

After the turn of the century several improvements were made in the old building. In 1901 the women of the congregation replaced the benches with regular pews. In 1912 a kitchen and dining room wing was added at the back of the Church. In 1909 a women's missionary society was formed. Aside from their programs, they sewed and sent garments to the United Charities in New York City, and for eleven years they gave $60 a year for the support of a Mohammedan girl in the American Mission Girls School at Luxor, Egypt.

In 1913 articles of incorporation were taken out so the Church could hold a legacy given by Mrs. Annie McKie. This has been added to since then, and is to be used in the upkeep of the Church and cemetery which are in good condition. Nine trustees are responsible for the right use of the income from this legacy. In

1918 the Missionary Society sewed and laid a new carpet. In 1916 the old stoves were removed and a furnace installed.

After Dr. Scott's death Rev. M. B. Patterson, who followed him in Coila, served the Church from 1921-1925.

But time had changed the community. Many of the old farms had been sold to Catholics. The automobile had made it possible for others to attend larger churches in near-by villages. The audience dwindled until it did not seem worth-while to continue the services regularly. Dr. Charles Ingraham preached frequently during those years until his death in 1935. He never had formal theological training, but preached as a free lance minister very acceptably in many surrounding churches when they were without a minister. For several years until the early fifties, a Sunday School was held regularly at the Church. Mr. and Mrs. Courtney Wands of West Cambridge were largely instrumental in this.

THE WHITESIDE CHURCH IN 1950

During the years from 1925 to the present, occasional services have been held during the summer months. Rev. Raymond White of the United Presbyterian Church in Cambridge came from 1933 to 1937. Others came for brief periods. In 1942 an attempt was made to have regular services again and Rev. Burton Jones of the Baptist Church in Cambridge accepted the request of the congregation. In 1944 a new furnace was purchased, and electric

lights installed. Rev. Mr. Jones resigned in 1945 to enter the chaplaincy, and other efforts to have regular preaching services have not been successful.

Two centennials have been held at the Church commemorating the hundredth and hundred and fiftieth anniversaries. In 1900 the celebration consisted of a historical address and "remarks" by various others who had at some time been connected with the Church. The principal address was given by Dr. John R. Fisher, a Coila boy, and a retired pastor of a large Church in Newark, New Jersey. Rev. Edward McKernon reminisced about the neighborhood when he was a boy.

At the sesquicentennial there was a historical pageant on Saturday afternoon on the lawn, followed by a picnic supper and a concert by local talent in the evening. On Sunday afternoon the sermon was given by Bishop Henry Wise Hobson of Southern Ohio, a descendant of Phineas Whiteside, (p.). Messages were given by others connected with the past, either by letter or actually present.

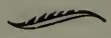
To close this brief story of the Whiteside clan, nothing fits better than the words with which Dr. Fisher closed his message at the centennial sixty years ago. "Now I want to lay upon you who are here today the solemn and tremendous obligation that the inheritance be well cared for; be not untrue to the trust; it is a goodly inheritance. A magnificent thing it is to be the son of a good man."

One of the first preaching services I ever conducted was in the schoolhouse in Annaquasicoke, N. Y. A great crowd was present on the occasion. After the service was over I walked home with Deacon Holden, with whom my father had long been in business in the neighborhood. You ought to be pretty proud of this gathering today, said the Deacon. I now know as I never did before, what a good father I had, I replied. This outpouring of the people is a testimonial to his worth. It was my father's friends who were there that day to show their appreciation of the good man, and I thank God from the depths of my soul that I was the son of such a father. You, the children, are the children of

magnificent ancestors—as good men as ever lived. Be true to the responsibility, and at last with the consciousness of having fulfilled your duty, you, too, will pass away and your children will think of you as we are thinking of our fathers and mothers who have gone to their rest and reward.

Chapter XIII

GENEALOGY



1. Phineas Whiteside, 1716-1793 m. Ann Cooper 1731-1800.
   2. John Whiteside, 1752-1841 m. Margaret Robertson, 1754-1849.
   2. William Whiteside, 1754-1803 m. Lois Freeman, 1761-1840.
   2. Peter Whiteside, 1755-1835 m. Ann Robertson, 1756-1855.
   2. Thomas Whiteside, 1758-1830 m. Elizabeth Cramer, 1762-1838.
   2. Ann Whiteside, 1761-1806 m. John Cochran, 1763-1838.
   2. Edward Whiteside, 1763-1844 m. Ann French, 1768-1806. m. Asenath Murray, 1782-1836
   2. Oliver Whiteside, 1766-1804 m. Susanna Prendergast.

THE FAMILY OF 2. JOHN WHITESIDE

3. Elizabeth Whiteside, 1781-1798.
3. Phineas Whiteside, 1782-1813 m. Abigail Hunt, 1782-1858.
   4. Laura Whiteside, 1804-1889 m. Royal C. Moore.
      5. Sophia Whiteside Moore m. Timothy Hoyle.
         6. Henry Hoyle m. Mary Barry Averill.
            7. Henry Hoyle.
         6. Laura Catherine Hoyle m. Charles H. Burr.
            7. Marjorie Burr.
            7. Dorothy Burr.
            7. Winifred Burr.
            7. Areson Burr.
      5. Alexander Moore m. Josephine Prunier.
         6. Edith Laura Moore m. John H. Pettinger.

6. Royal Corbin Moore m. Jennie Rome.
6. Jessie Moore m. Thomas Palmer.
6. Philip Moore m. Annie M. Briggs.
6. Edward Whiteside Moore.

5. Helen Margaret Moore m. George Hoyle.
5. Julius Hubble Moore m. Sophia M. Doolittle.
5. Charlotte Elizabeth Moore.
5. Caroline Maria Moore m. Edward W. Coit
6. Griffith Coit m. Elizabeth Osgood Flint.
6. Howland Coit m. Anna Tungerich Mason.
6. Edward Woolsey Coit.
6. Ruth Coit
6. Helen Coit.
6. Henry Augustus Coit.

5. Alice Moore m. Benjamin C. Moore.
5. Matilda Brinkerhoff Moore m. William N. Coit.

4. Edward P. Whiteside.
4. Eliza A. Whiteside, 1808-1858.
4. Margaret Whiteside, 1810-1894 m. Henry Whiteside, 1797-1877.

5. Emily Whiteside, 1839-1878 m. Charles Joslin.
5. Edward Whiteside, 1843-1913 m. Grace Ostrom, 1860-1951.
5. Albert Whiteside 1846-1916 m. Ida Pease, 1860-1883. m. Nellie Pease, 1862-1935.
6. Ida Whiteside, 1883-
6. Henry Whiteside, 1888-1945 m. Rosalie Thieringer, 1890-1960.
7. Douglas Whiteside, by adoption, 1921-
6. John Whiteside, 1893-1956 m. Gladys Hoag, 1892-
7. Donald Whiteside, 1919- m. Irene Wheeldon, 1921-
8. Grierson John Whiteside, 1946-1952.
8. Terry Jonathan Whiteside, 1949-
8. Joanne Marie Whiteside, by adoption, 1954-
7. Edward Whiteside, 1922- m. Elsie Hill, 1924-

8. Dean Whiteside, by adoption, 1950-
8. Kathie Whiteside, by adoption, 1954-
8. Peter Whiteside, by adoption, 1957-

4. Catherine Whiteside, 1812-1897.

3. Thomas John Whiteside, 1783-1860 m. Sophia Moore, 1792-1831.

4. John Henry Whiteside, 1816-1895 m. Catherine Wetmore, 1822-1900.

5. Sarah Wetmore Whiteside m. Francis Corbin Brown.

6. Francis Corbin Brown m. George Tappan Francis.

7. Henry Sayles Francis m. Frances M. Burrage.

8. Henry S. Francis, Jr. m. Sharon Fairley.

7. Charles Francis, 1904-1905.

7. George Tappan Francis, 1906- m. Helen R. Bowler & Elinor Ward.

8. Austin Ward Francis 1945-

7. Edward Lownes Francis, 1907- m. Margaret T. Ford.

8. Marian W. Francis 1933- m. Richard Douglas Thornton

9. Margaret Cooper Thornton

8. Edward L. Francis, Jr., 1936-

8. Charles Tappan Francis, 1942-

6. Katharine Whiteside Brown, 1875-1951 m. J. Lewis Stackpole.

7. J. Lewis Stackpole, Jr., 1902-

7. Elizabeth Stackpole, 1904- m. Neilson Abeel.

8. Daphne Abeel, 1937- m. E. J. Baylis Thomas.

8. Neilson Abeel, Jr., 1940-

8. James Stackpole Abeel, 1942-

7. Richard Stackpole, 1904- m. Katherine Drury.

8. Joseph Lewis Stackpole, 1943-

8. Alice Stackpole, 1945-

6. Edward L. Brown, 1878-1889.

6. Mary Whiteside Brown, 1883-1899.

6. Margaretta Brown, 1884- m. William McMurtrie Rutter, 1876-1955.

6. John Whiteside Brown, 1886-1952 m. Mary Wilmarth Brown
    7. Margaretta Brown 2nd, 1923-1931.
    7. Helen Whiteside Brown, 1925- m. Samuel M. Levine, 1925-
        8. Hannah Levine.
        8. John Brown Levine, 1954-
    7. John Whiteside Brown, Jr., 1929. Died in infancy.
    7. Sarah Whiteside Brown 2nd, 1931- m. Paul M. Zorn, Jr.
        8. Peter Zorn, 1952-
        8. Mary W. Zorn, 1955-
        8. Martha Whiteside Zorn, 1958-
6. Eleanor Brown, 1888- m. Joseph Husband. Robert Stevenson. Augustus Cobb.
    7. Sarah Husband, 1912-1913.
    7. Thomas B. Husband, 1914- m. Peggy Bates and Florence C. Cobb.
        8. Michael B. Husband, 1942-
        8. Timothy B. Husband, 1945-
    7. Ethel Husband, 1916- m. Benjamin R. Townsend.
        8. Paul Z. Townsend.

5. Thomas Whiteside, died young.
5. William Henry Whiteside, died young.
5. Frank Whiteside, 1852-1933.
5. Mary Lizzie Whiteside, 1857-1936.
5. John Robertson Whiteside, 1859-1932 m. Ethel D'Arcy Boulton.
    6. John Robertson Whiteside m. Edith Rabe and Elinor Irwin Coffin.
        7. John Robertson Whiteside Jr. m. Rosemary Ashburn.
            8. John R. Robertson 3rd.
            8. Thomas Ellicott Whiteside.
        7. Nancy Ethel Whiteside, 1933- m. James Duane Walsh, deceased.

8. Deborah Jean Walsh, 1954-
8. Sandra Caroline Walsh, 1956.
7. George D'Arcy Whiteside, 1943.
6. George D'Arcy Whiteside, 1904-1926. Died in a railroad accident.

4. Martha Corbin Whiteside, 1816-1852 m. Rev. Joel Lucerne Rae, 1811-1854.
5. Thomas Whiteside Rae, 1841-1893 m. Minnie Whitehouse.
6. Newton I. Whiteside Rae m. Harriet Parfitt.
7. Thomas Whiteside Rae.
5. Helen Margaret Rae, 1845-1943 m. Matthew B. DuBois.
6. Ethel DuBois d. 1957.
5. Charles Whiteside Rae, 1847-1908 m. Rebecca Gilman Dodge

4. Margaret Robertson Whiteside, 1822-1890 m. Samuel Wilbor.
5. Sophia Whiteside Wilbor.
5. Thomas Wilbor m. Grace Stanley.
6. Robert Stanley Wilbor. Died in infancy.
6. Katherine S. Wilbor m. Ernest Smith.
7. Richard Wilbor Smith.
6. Thomas Whiteside Wilbor m. Mary Page & Virginia Gretsinger.
7. Anne Wilbor, 1926 m. Donald J. Lunghino.
8. David Lunghino, 1953-
8. Steven Lunghino, 1956.
8. Derek Wilbor Lunghino, 1958.
7. Thomas Whiteside Wilbor, Jr., 1928- m. Marcia McNeil.
8. Thomas Whiteside Wilbor 3rd, 1953-
8. Wendy Page Wilbor, 1955.
5. Margaret Rose Wilbor.
5. Grace Wilbor.

4. Alexander Whiteside, 1825-1903 m. Eleanor Shattuck.

5. George Shattuck Whiteside, 1873-1939 m. Adeline Haven Cheever, 1874-
6. Frederick Shattuck Whiteside, 1899- m. Caroline Freeman Lawrence.
7. Haven Whiteside, 1931- m. Rose Marie Pray.
7. Laura Case Whiteside, 1933 m. George T. Butts.
8. Daniel Leslie Butts, 1958-
8. Audrey Louise Butts, 1959-
7. Duncan Whiteside, 1935- m. Elena Scott.
7. Henrietta Whiteside, 1941
6. Marion Cheever Whiteside, 1901 m. Roger H. Newton.
6. George Alexander Whiteside, 1907- m. Amy Browning Trainer.
7. Caroline Browning Whiteside, 1932 m. Henry Pitt Warren 3rd.
8. Amy Trainer Warren.
8. Constance Lyman Warren.
7. George Alexander Whiteside, Jr., 1935- m. Theresa Listowski in 1961
5. Alexander Whiteside, 1874- m. Ethel Stockton & Anne I. Sherwin.
6. Thomas Whiteside, 1910 m. Christiana Bartlett & Ruth Fairchild
7. Judith Whiteside.
7. Thomas Whiteside.
7. Janet Whiteside.
6. Howard Stockton Whiteside, 1912 m. Elizabeth Swift
7. Haidee Whiteside.
7. Alexander Whiteside 2nd.
7. Elizabeth Whiteside.
5. Helen Elizabeth Whiteside, 1876-1940 m. Robert Soutter.
6. Robert Soutter m. Phyllis Patchen.
7. Helen Whiteside Soutter m. Earl M. Elsen.
8. Michael Elson.
8. Robert Elson.

7. Robert Soutter.
6. Helen Soutter died young.
6. Lamar Soutter m. Norah-Belle Goldsmith & Mary Cleveland Bigelow.
7. Nicholas Benedict Soutter.
7. Elizabeth Perkins Soutter.
7. Sarah Bigelow Soutter.
6. Anne Soutter
6. James Soutter m. Sophie Pellegrini.
5. Anne Henrietta Whiteside, 1879 m. Moses Williams.
6. Moses Williams, Jr. m. Anstiss Boyden & Mary B. Holden.
7. Harriet Williams m. Gilbert Nicol.
7. Moses Williams, 3rd.
6. Alexander Whiteside Williams.
6. Eleanor Williams m. Adrian Benziger.
7. Hugh Benziger.
7. Alexander Whiteside Benziger.
7. Adrian Benziger, Jr. died young.
7. John N. Benziger.

3. Ann Whiteside, 1787-1876 m. Robert McMurray, 1778-1816.
4. Margaret Ann McMurray, 1811-1895 m. Anson Ingraham, 1811-1894
5. A daughter died at birth, 1841.
5. John W. Ingraham, 1843-1937.
5. Frederick Ingraham, 1846-1912 m. Elizabeth Merrian.
6. Frederick Ingraham, Jr. died when a child.
6. Percy Ingraham died when a child.
6. Malcolm Ingraham.
5. Robert Ingraham, 1849-1919 m. Minnie J. Stryker.
5. Charles Ingraham, 1852-1935 m. Anna Ashton, 1852-1931.
6. Donald Ingraham, 1881-1960.
6. Margaret Ingraham, 1883-

6. Charles H. Ingraham, 1885-
4. Robert McMurray, 1813-1901.

3. Robertson Whiteside, 1789-1870 m. Maria Prendergast.
4. Martha Whiteside, 1819-1820.
4. William P. Whiteside, 1820-1899 m. Maria Cornell.
5. Edward R. Whiteside, 1842-1899.
5. Neil W. Whiteside, 1844-1876.
5. Anna Eliza Whiteside, 1846-1877.
5. Maria J. Whiteside, 1849-1876.

4. Martin P. Whiteside, 1822-1911 m. Sarah Holmes.
5. A son died after two days.
5. Henry Robertson Whiteside, 1853- m. Mary Frances Lovelace.
6. Frances Whiteside, 1876- m. E. Percy Miller.
6. John Martin Whiteside, 1880-
6. Henry Holmes Whiteside, 1883- m. Margaret Florence Kitt.
7. Henry Holmes Whiteside, Jr., 1927- m. Dorothy May Schatz.
8. Dianne Whitside, 1947-
8. Glen William Whiteside, 1948-
8. Michael Whiteside, 1955-
8. Catherine Whiteside, 1958.

6. Perley Jerome Whiteside, 1886- m. Frances R. Holden.
7. Henry Robertson Whiteside, 1909 m. Louise Haffner Betty M. Stokes.

8. Henry Robertson Whiteside, Jr., 1938-
5. John Wyman Whiteside, 1857- m. Lizzie Fonier.

3. Catherine Whiteside, 1793-1824 m. John McKie, 1789-1864.
4. John McKie, 1824-1864.
4. William McKie, 1827-1901 m. Minerva Buck, 1833-1899.
5. Catherine McKie, 1854-1928.
4. James McKie, 1830-1899 m. Anne Whiteside, 1841-1912.

3. Peter Whiteside m. Chloe Hawley.
   4. Chloe Ann Whiteside m. Nathan Hawley.
   4. Ovid Whiteside.
   4. Ezra Whiteside.
3. James Whiteside, 1786-1831 m. Sophia Glover, 1800-1873.
   4. Louise Maria Whiteside, 1822-1860 m. David Hawley.
      5. Grace Adelle Hawley, 1856. Lived nine months.
      5. Katherine Hawley.
   4. Catherine Whiteside m. Linus Fuller.
      5. Louise Maria Fuller.
      5. James Whiteside Fuller, 1849-1853.
      5. Rufus G. Fuller d. 1902, m. Ida Thayer in 1882.
         6. Livingston Whiteside Fuller.
         6. Linus Whiteside
      5. Linus William Fuller.
      5. Wilhelmena Fuller.
3. William Whiteside, 1790-1862.
3. John Whiteside m. Alvira Goodrich.
   4. Flora Goodrich
   4. Phrocine Whiteside m. John Frisbie.
      5. Mary Kate Frisbie m. . . McKinley.
   4. Adelaide Whiteside.
   4. Romeyn Whiteside.
   4. Alvira Whiteside.
   4. Minerva Whiteside.
   4. Dewherst Whiteside.
   4. Harriet Whiteside.
   4. Jaqueline Whiteside, m. . . Potter.
3. Phoebe Whiteside, 1788-1850, m. 1814 to Dr. Martin Laurence Bryan, 1786-1827.

   4. Minerva Bryan, 1815-1844 m. 1835 Rev. Alfred North, 1807-1869.
      5. Edwin Barnes North, 1837-1864.

5. Martha Bryan North, 1839-1887.
5. Anna Catherine North, 1840-1882 m. Alvin D. Wilder.
6. Edwin Milton Wilder, M.D., 1871- m. . . . .
7. Has one daughter.
6. Francis Alfred Wilder b. 1873, d. several years ago. m. twice.
7. Dr. Anna Wilder.
6. Harriet Mason Wilder, 1875. Never married. d. several years ago.
6. Anna Ruth Wilder, 1878. Never married. Still living.
5. Thomas Hastings North, 1843-1918 m. Sarah Cornelia Humphrey, 1844-1934.
6. Laura Minerva North, 1869-1892.
6. Martha Caroline North, 1871-1946 m. 1891 John R. Dallas, died 1946.

7. Willis R. Dallas, 1891-1945 m. Olive Behnke, 1895-
8. Catherine Louise Dallas, 1918- m. Luther Carson.
9. Nancy Louise Carson, 1952-
9. Martha Jean Carson, 1954-
8. Robert Charles Dallas, 1922- m. Eleanor Blumquist.
9. James Robert Dallas, 1952-
9. Janet Lee Dallas, 1954-
7. Earle Dallas, 1893-1958, unmarried.
7. Mabel Dallas, b. 1895 m. Horace Glen Whitney, 1888-. No children.
7. Herbert North Dallas, 1899-1945.

6. Alfred Myron North, 1872-1936 m. 1908 Manta Montrose Love, 1883-.
7. Thomas Love North, 1910- m. Pearl Beatrice Nygren, 1912-. No children.
7. Mary Louisa North, 1915- m. 1938 Dr. Michael B. Shimkin, 1912-
8. Peter Michael Shimkin, 1940-

8. Ann Mary Shimkin, 1943-
8. Philip North Shimkin, 1951-
7. Grace Cornelia North, 1918- m. Sidney Hooper Young in 1942.
8. Sidney Hooper Young III, 1943-
8. Barbara Cornelia Young, 1945.
6. William Melvin North, b. & d. 1875.
6. Anna Theresa North, 1876-1877.
6. Thomas Ely North, 1878-1896.
6. Edwin Bryan North, 1881- m. Anna Cole in 1905. She died in 1924.

7. Francis Myron North, 1911- m. twice; 1st Linda 2nd Agnes

8. Gail North m. Robert Simpson by Linda.
8. John North by Linda.
8. Linda North by Agnes.
8. Thomas Myron North by Agnes.

4. William Whiteside Bryan, 1817-1825.
4. Martha Bryan, 1820- m. Rev. Alfred North, widower of sister, Minerva.
5. Orlando Bryan North, 1851-1885, m. Ada Weston in 1881. No children.
5. William Whiteside North, 1857-1912 m. Abbie H. Houseman, in 1888
6. Florence Anna North, b. 1889, d. in childhood.
6. Helen Gertrude North, 1890- m. Capt. George Lake, d. 1934.
7. Mary Lake m. No children.
7. Richard M. Lake m.
8. One daughter.

4. Orlando M. Bryan, 1823-1892 m. 1849 Jane Leslie Voorhees, 1824-1889.
5. Urania V. Bryan, 1850-1883, m. Edward Grist 1850.

5. Florence Bryan, 1851-1853.
5. Martha Bryan, 1854-1861.
5. Martin L. Bryan, 1858-1879.
5. James L. Bryan, 1862-1883.
5. Jane Leslie Bryan, 1857-? m. Elthom Rogers in 1880.

3. Oliver Whiteside, 1797-1812.

THE FAMILY OF 2 PETER WHITESIDE

3. Niel Whiteside, 1791-1814.
3. Catherine Whiteside, 1793-1824 m. George McKie, 1791-1861.
   4. Niel W. McKie, 1815-1862.
   4. Edwin J. McKie, 1818-1895 m. 1st Antoinette Mosher, 1830-1849. 2nd Jane Short.
      5. Jennie McKie, 1872. Died an infant.
      5. Marguerite McKie, 1873-1959 m. Dr. George Brash.
         6. Marguerite McKie Brash, 1900- m. Dr. Richard Arkwright.
         6. Katherine Whiteside Brash, 1902-
      5. Kitty McKie, 1874-1953 m. Channing Gould Baker.
         6. Channing McKie Baker, 1908-
         6. Charles Edward Baker, 1912.
3. Sophia Whiteside, 1795-1878 m. George McKie, 1791-1861.
   4. George Wilson McKie, 1825-1860.

   4. Catherine McKie, 1827-1901 m. Francis Thayer, 1822-1880.
      5. Francis Thayer, 1857-1902 m. Harriet N. Jones.
      5. Catherine Thayer, 1859-1915 m. Barclay Jermain Henry Hobson, 1858-1898.
         6. Katherine Hobson, 1889- m. Herbert Kraus & Diether Thimme
         6. Henry Wise Hobson, 1891- m. Edmonia Taylor Bryan b. 1896-
            7. Katherine B. Hobson, 1919- m. Rev. Peter M. Sturtevant, 1915-

8. Peter M. Sturtevant Jr., 1943-
8. Henry H. Sturtevant, 1945-
8. Katharine M. Sturtevant, 1947-
8. Mary S. Sturtevant, 1948-

7. Henry Wise Hobson, Jr., 1921- m. Elizabeth M. Balch, 1924-
8. Henry Wise Hobson, 3rd, 1946-
8. Elizabeth L. Hobson, 1948-
8. Susan B. Hobson, 1950-
8. Sarah Hobson,
8. Anthony Hobson, 1956-

7. Anne Jennings Hobson, 1924-1959.

7. Margery Thayer Hobson, 1926 m. Gerard Thomas, 1925.
8. Monie H. Thomas, 1956-
8. Danforth W. Thomas, 1957-
8. Expected arrival, Sept. 1960.

6. Eleanor Hobson, 1893- m. George M. Mackenzie, M.D., 1893-1952.

7. Eleanor Whiteside H. Mackenzie, 1917- m. Dr. Albert H. Mudge.
8. George Mudge, 1943-
8. Gilbert Mudge, 1944-
8. John Mudge, 1949-
8. Eleanor Whiteside Mudge, 1951-

7. George C. Mackenzie, 1918- m. Sarah Robertson.
8. George C. Mackenzie, Jr., 1951-

7. Malcolm Mackenzie, 1920- m. Jane Atkinson.
8. John Mackenzie, 1953-
8. Jane Mackenzie, 1954-
8. Malcolm Mackenzie, 1958-

7. Thayer Mackenzie, 1922- m. Carolyn Surat.
8. Louise Mackenzie, 1954-
8. Susan Mackenzie, 1955-
8. Elizabeth Mackenzie, 1956-

6. Francis Thayer Hobson, 1897- m. Isabelle Lavis Garrabrant, d. 1960.
7. Timothy Hobson, 1927- by a former marriage.
7. Thayer Jennings Hobson, 1938- (a daughter) m. Joel Cutter Estes
7. Peter Whiteside Hobson, 1941-

THE FAMILY OF 2. THOMAS WHITESIDE

3. Margaret Whiteside, 1788-1869 m. Rev. George Mairs.
4. Margaret Mairs m. Nich Perrine
5. George Perrine.
5. John Perrine.
5. Flora Perrine.
3. Ann Whiteside, 1791-1860.
3. Sarah Whiteside, 1797-1840.
3. Mary Whiteside, 1793-1832 m. Jeremiah Platt.
4. Sarah Platt, 1829-1864 m. Alex Blaine.
5. Alice Blaine.
5. George Blaine.
5. Mary Blaine.
4. Eliza Platt
4. Phineas Platt m. Elizabeth Furguson.
5. Jennie Platt.
4. Mary Platt m. Floyd Martin.
5. Charles Martin.
4. Sophia Platt, 1829-1864, d. in California.
3. Eliza Whiteside, 1795-1832.
3. John Whiteside, 1799-? m. Maria Mairs.
4. Thomas Whiteside m. Marion Gilchrist.
4. Mairs Whiteside.
4. George Whiteside.
4. Laura Whiteside m. John Carmichael.
5. John Whiteside Carmichael.
5. Daniel Whiteside Carmichael.

4. Montgomery Whiteside.
3. Phineas Whiteside, 1800-1892 m. Clarissa Goss
4. Joel Whiteside.
4. James Edward Whiteside.
4. Edward James Whiteside.

4. Charles Manning Whiteside m. Anna Dare.
5. Laura Cramer Whiteside, 1871-1960 m. Alvin C. Hause.
6. Robert A. Hause, 1893-1959 m. Ida Gray.
7. Robert Douglas Hause m. Ruth Rothamel.
8. Janice Marie Hause.
7. Laurence Gray Hause.
6. Laurence Edward Hause d. 1931, m. Daisy Schieck.
7. Norman L. Hause m. Marjory Clinton.
8. Penny Hause.

8. Robin Hause.
7. Phyllis Loraine Hause m. Donovan Wilgus.
6. Dare William Hause m. Mattie Hatcher.
7. Russell Dare Hause m. Vivian Willard.
8. Kathleen Kay Hause.
8. Gail Hause.
8. Susie Hause.
7. Virginia Laura Hause m. Melvin Baker.
8. Judith Annette Baker.

6. Mary Louise Hause m. Clarence Nordell.
7. Alvin O. Nordell m. Nadyne Henry.
8. Timothy Dean Nordell.
7. Annabel F. Nordell m. Russel Dunham.
8. Beth Ann Dunham.
8. James Dunham.
8. Robert Dunham.

7. Genevieve Ellen Nordell.
5. Robert A. Whiteside, d. 1946 m. Emma Wallace.
6. Charles Manning Whiteside m. Hazel Adamson.

7. Ruth Ann Whiteside.

6. Isaac Wallace Whiteside m. Jean Smith.

7. Mary Dare Whiteside.

7. Robert Bruce Whiteside.

6. Alvin Curtis Whiteside m. Helen Darling.

7. Alvin Colin Whiteside.

7. Frank Whiteside.

3. Thomas C. Whiteside, 1807-1886 m. Margaret Proudfit, 1809-1875.

3. Jane Whiteside, 1808-1844.

3. George Whiteside, 1812-1886 m. Susan Van Schaick.

THE FAMILY OF 2. ANN WHITESIDE COCHRAN

3. Mary Cochran, 1792-1849 m. Hugh Guilford.

4. An infant son.

3. Ann Cochran, 1795-1858.

3. Phineas Cochran, 1796-1797.

3. Susan Cochran, 1799-1847 m. John McKernon, 1801-1867.

4. Margaret Ann McKernon, 1835-1888 m. Frank Hamilton, 1842-1906.

5. Frank Hamilton, Jr., 1877-1901.

5. Three children died in infancy; Susie, Russie and . . .

4. Edward John McKernon, 1836-1905 m. Mary J. Proudfit, 1842-1922.

5. George McKernon, died in infancy.

5. Charles McKernon, 1866-1931 m. Grace Demma Houghton, 1865-1928.

6. Ruth Houghton McKernon m. Britt Myrick.

7. Ruth Ann Myrick, 1924- m. Frank Randolph Shuman, 1949.

8. Frank Randolph Shuman, 3rd, 1951-

8. Anne Lee Shuman, 1955-

7. Grace Houghton Myrick, 1929-

7. Frances Britt Myrick, 1931- m. Thomas Chilton in 1956.
8. Thomas Chilton.

6. Alive Grace McKernon m. Philip Slaysman Barnhart.
7. Philip McKernon Barnhart, 1925- m. Sally Dunning.
8. Robert Dunning Barnhart, 1952-
8. James Gardiner Barnhart, 1954-

6. Florence Demma McKernon m. Walter Sutton, 1900-1944; Lowell Watson.
7. Alice Emily Sutton, 1930 m. David Myron Lorch.
8. Kim David Lorch, 1952-
8. Robin Lorch, 1953- (adopted)

5. Julia McKernon, 1867-1938 m. Rev. Ernest Ten Broeck.
6. Margaret Merrill Ten Broeck, 1893- m. Harry M. Keating.
7. Bernice Priscilla m. Jarl R. Swanson, Jr.
8. Jarl Raymond Swanson 3rd, b. 1949.
8. Leslie Keating Swanson, 1952. (a daughter)
8. Scott Merrill Swanson, 1954.
7. Schuyler Ten Broeck Keating m. Geneva Cook.
8. Richard Seabrook Keating, 1958.

6. Mary Elizabeth Ten Broeck.
6. Edward Matthew Ten Broeck m. Harriet Elsa Wood.
7. Margaret Thankful Ten Broeck m. Robert Sabin.
7. Catherine Christina Ten Broeck m. Charles Lynch.
8. Timothy Lynch.
7. Harriet Elsa Ten Broeck.

5. Annie Susan McKernon, 1869- m. M. Wilbur Sheldon.

5 Edward McKernon, 1872-1943 m. Josephine West, 1871-1947.

5. Mary Proudfit McKernon, 1881- m. Archie Raymond Joy, d. 1957.
6. Gaylord Donald Joy, 1906-1941 m. Leonede Brinson.
7. Gaylord Donald Joy, Jr., 1931- m. . . .
8. Karen Joy, 1953-
8. Michael Joy, 1954-

6. Edward McKernon Joy, 1912- m. Rita Sedgwick.
7. David Sedgwick Joy, 1937- m. Judith Margaret McCracken.
8. Debora Kathleen Joy, 1959-
7. Robert McKernon Joy, 1941-
6. Richard Larmon Joy, 1916- m. Adele Christensen.
7. Ronald Raymond Joy, 1943-

THE FAMILY OF 2. EDWARD WHITESIDE

3. Henry Whiteside, 1797-1877 m. Margaret Whiteside, 1810-1894.
4. Emily Whiteside, 1839-1878 m. Charles Joslin in 1866.
4. Edward Whiteside, 1843-1913 m. Grace E. Ostrom, 1860-1951.
4. Albert Whiteside, 1846-1916 m. M. Ida Pease, 1860-1883 Nellie Pease, 1862-1935.
5. Ida Whiteside, 1883-
5. A twin sister who died at birth.
5. Henry Whiteside, 1888-1945 m. Rosalie Thieringer, 1891-1960.
6. Douglas Whiteside, 1921- (by adoption)
5. John Whiteside, 1893-1956 m. Gladys Hoag, 1892-
6. Donald Hoag Whiteside, 1919- m. Irene Wheeldon, 1921-
7. Grierson John Whiteside, 1946-1952.
7. Terry Jonathan Whiteside, 1949-
7. Joanne Marie Whiteside, 1954- (by adoption)
6. Edward John Whiteside, 1922- m. Elsie Hill, 1924-
7. Dean Edward Whiteside, 1950- (by adoption)
7. Kathryn Hill Whiteside, 1954- (by adoption)
7. Peter John Whiteside, 1957- (by adoption)
3. Sidney Whiteside, 1798-1802.
3. Ann Whiteside, 1800-1804.

3. Edward French Whiteside, 1806-1851 m. Selina Sexton, 1807-1894.
   4. Anne Whiteside, 1841-1912 m. James McKie.

THE FAMILY OF 2. OLIVER WHITESIDE

3. Eleanor Whiteside, 1794-1798.
3. Mehitable Whiteside, 1793, age 4 months.
3. Martha Whiteside m. Willard Crafts.
   4. Willard Crafts m. Electra Upham.
      5. John Crafts.
3. Eliza Whiteside.
3. Ann Whiteside m. John Birdsall.
   4. John Birdsall m. Eveline L. Cottrell.
      5. William Birdsall.
      5. Frank Birdsall.
      5. Ann Birdsall.
      5. John Birdsall.

.W592
1961

A Supplement

to

'A History

of

Phineas Whiteside

and His Family'

by

Ida Whiteside

A Supplement

to

'A History

of

Phineas Whiteside

and His Family'

by

Ida Whiteside

George A. Whitmore
Sept 25-1964

History

After the book about the family of Phineas Whiteside was published, a friend of Mr. John Whiteside of Middlebury, Vt., sent him a copy of two letters he had found in "The Public Papers of George Clinton Vol. II," in the V. H. S. library in Montpelier, Vt. Mr. Whiteside passed them on to me, and I thought all descendants of Phineas Whiteside would be equally interested. So I am having these and a few other new items printed as a supplement to the book. An introduction and conclusion to the letters were written by Mr. I. V. H. Gill of Greenwich, N. Y., and the whole published in the local newspaper. The complete article follows.

The student of the early history of Washington county is very much hampered by the dirth of contemporary records of that time. Therefore the document herein quoted, rescued from the oblivion of musty, voluminous state records, has more than ordinary interest. Not only was it written on the spot and at the time by a participant in the happenings, but it names names and tells dramatically how the local forefathers behaved during the stress of the Revolutionary war.

No editing, no correction of spelling nor grammar could improve the account of the incident as written by John Younglove, so it is quoted without change as it was written under duress in 1778, but a brief account of the conditions prevailing in Cambridge at that date may help the reader of 1962 to appreciate more deeply the tale as here told and to realize more fully the complications of our beginning years.

The District of Cambridge—it had not yet attained the dignity of township—comprised the present towns of Cambridge, Jackson and White Creek. This district, together with the present town of Easton were of Albany county, whereas the other towns of the present Washington county, lying north of the Battenkill, were of Charlotte county. The first white settlers came to this frontier in 1763 and, in the fifteen years before 1778, other pioneers had come mostly from New England, a few from New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Dutchess county, New York, and quite a considerable number as recent emigrants from Scotland and northern Ireland. None of them was brilliantly learned nor of great wealth. Most of them were young men and women. All were God-fearing Protestants, sturdy, courageous and ambitious to make new farm homes in a new but promising wilderness. In the early years there was practically no government control and the only police force was the inate decency of the settlers. The first town meeting did not come until 1774.

When, with the battle of Lexington in 1775, the impending Revolution became a reality, the infant Cambridge community was thrown into commotion. The outright Tories abandoned their homes and fled never to return. The threatening invasion of Burgoyne's army in 1777 added terror to the commotion. The remainder of the Tories fled to Burgoyne's camp at Fort Edward for protection. A few of the young men enlisted in the British army.

Some of the more timid Patriots fled temporarily with their families to Bennington and to Massachusetts but the great majority were staunch Patriots, who remained on their hard-won primitive farms and quickly organized the Cambridge regiment, the Sixteenth Militia regiment of Albany county. Untrained and equipped only with their own smoothbore, muzzle-loading muskets, they nevertheless took some part in the campaign against the invading British.

When, in the summer of 1777, Baum and his Hessian detachments of the British army marched across Cambridge to the Bennington battlefield, the Patriots hurried to join the gathering American army at Walloomsac. The few lukewarm Tories whose homes were in the path of the marching British were, as they alleged, forced to take the oath of allegiance to the Crown.

In February, 1778, the time of the incident herein recorded, a few

months after the great victories at Bennington and Saratoga, there was no effective civil authority in the Cambridge district except the Committee of Safety and Correspondence. It was a time of distress and unrest. There were embryonic hamlets; at Buskirk on the Cambridge side of the Hoosick river, then called Tiashoke; at White Creek; at the Green settlement, now Coila; and at Ash Grove. Most of the people lived in their original log cabins. The nearest trading place was Lansingburgh, then called New City. There were no schools, no newspapers, no doctors, no mail service, no transportation except by foot or on horseback. The roads were not much more than tracks through the woods. Although the people were deeply religious, there were no churches and no ministers.

Such were the conditions in Cambridge on February 26, 1778, when John Younglove, chairman of the Committee of Safety and Correspondence, wrote the following report to the central committee at Albany:

The petition, writtein hastily by John Younglove, from the Public Papers of George Clinton, vol. II, pages 854-8; Feb. 26, 1778, Cambridge:

"On Tuesday last, the Committee of this District met together, and whilst on business a man appeared and informed us that a Party of Men had Collected together for some certain purposes, and just before night, there came one JAMES MORE, and forced himself into the Room where we sat on business, and appeared to be in great passion, and after being asked what he wanted of the Committee, he said he was CAPTAIN OF A MOB that had collected together which went without orders or rule, and that they had flogg'd sundry damn'd Tories. At that Instant, one COLLINS rushed into the Room and ordered the Committee to appear at the door; on being answered that we was on business, he repeated again that he was sent in to order us to the Door; he was asked what we were wanted for at the Door. He said we would find out when we got there, and that we must go immediately; then on hearing a great noise at the Door we opened it and saw two long Strings of Men each with a LARGE LONG WHIP; with that some of there Persons got in the Room, gave a push and some of us stept out; and as soon as we got out, EDMUND WELLS, JUNR. repeated a long Harrangue concerning the Tories; and we saw one Man they had tied in order to be whipp'd thro' the Gauntlet as they called it; and on that, we gave them advice TO BE CAREFUL OF THEIR CONDUCT and to behave with Humanity. Immediately THE COMMITTEE WAS ORDERED TO GO thro' the Gauntlet first for not putting the Tories to Punishment (they being under Bonds and Sureties for their appearance) and they immediately laid violent Hands on the Committee, and drew some of them some distance thro', but on resistance, they got out, and then they led the one Man slowly on; some gave him one blow; some two—till he got thro'. Then the Man that called himself Captain of the Mob damn'd the Committee, and said if they resented the usage, they should all have as many lashes thro' the Gauntlet, and went on damning the Committee and all of the authority of the State, swearing by God, that no damn'd Committees or Congresses dare resent what they did or said, and on being reproved for so doing, they swore that if we did not hold our ------ ------ tongues, we should immediately all be used in the same manner as they used the Tories; and so went on in the most abuseful manner that could be thought of, until two of the Mob came with the RETURN OF THEIR PROCCEDINGS as they said which return is enclosed, and shortly after, the Committee was ordered NOT TO COME THERE anymore to sit; and since then, we are informed that they went round the Town that Day, and when they found any a Man, they would ask him if he was sworn, and if he said No, then they swore that he was so big a Tory, that the Regu-

lars had no need to swear, and he must be whipp'd; and then they would proceed on to another, and if he confessed he was Sworn, and thought the oath binding, then he must be flogged, and they made the first one flog the other.

"The next Confessed he had been forced to take the oath of allegiance but did not intend to keep it, neither had he kept it; then they swore he must be flogged for not keeping his Oath calling him a d____ PERGURD VILLION who could not be trusted; and so proceeded on in such a manner, I do not begin to mention for the space of three long days, all under the spureous name of Liberty. If SUCH CONDUCT IS LIBERTY, then there will be many Torrys, and the more thinking part says if there is not a Speady Stop put to such proceedins, they will take over the place.

"Last fall when the Torrys came home, they were immediately laid under Bonds and Suretys by the Committee for their appearance when they came to trial, and shortly after, one of our members informed the County Committee what we had done, and the conduct was appr'd, and likewise, Mr. ABRAHAM YATES said he thought it the best thing that could be done with them as the GOALS were full and could not Receive them, and since then, we have frequently requested the County Committee to be the means of having those Torrys brought to Trial, and Received for answer that they would be as soon as possible; and Likewise we have sundry times sent to the Legislature of our State, in order to have them brought to trial, and was answered that we must have a little patience, they would provide for trials. One Eastwood, one of those Torrys, was found to be dangerous by us and we sent him to Close Confinement; and all this while a number of men that is nam'd above would find folt with our Committee for not punishing the Torrys, and was often informed of our proceedings toward them, and that we had done all we could unless we sent them to goal, and that we went by the advice of our Leaders and could not do any more They still insist we should bring them to Trial and THAT WE WAS TORRYS FOR NOT DOING IT; and it is well known to all men of knowledge that it could not be done. Now as the COMMITTEE IS ALL THE AUTHORITY WE HAVE IN THE COUNTY, if they are to be trod on in this sort, there will SOON BE NO AUTHORITY, and if such a mob is not Curb'd for DAMNING ALL THE AUTHORITY of the state, and saying that we dare not Resent what they say or do, then there will soon be no Safety for any man here.

"Query: Is not this to be immediately stop'd? Is not such men to be punished? As that spirit has rain'd long here and has often been suppressed by us without publishing it until they have got harden'd, is not the oest method to have one hundred Continental Troops sent among us and take these rioters and put them in Close Confinement? Is it not best to have a Sheriff at the head of the troops? Feb. 28. I was just informed by James Cavenour that they have flogged one man for not leting a Colt go to a Man's that said it was his unless he would make oath to it, and that they intend to go Round and flog all that they think desarves it."

"Signed by order

"JOHN YOUNGLOVE, Ch'n"

Appended list of the Cambridge "White Caps" Cambridge 23d Feb'y 1778.

"These are the names of the Persons who went out this day to Chastize the Tories Vizt; EDMUND WELLS, JUNR; WALTER ROLLO; JAMES COWAN; JUL'S COLLINS; AB'M BOUSE; CALEB WRIGHT; ELISHA WOODWORTH; EBENEZER BASSEY; EBEEZER SELAH; JAMES MOORE; AMOS CROCKET; SAMUEL MORRISON; WM. KING; AMOS BUCK & SAMUEL HEATH who have (we trust with the good will of every true friend of his country) corrected sundry Tories and Protection men vizt MR. HERD; JAMES COULTER; PATRICK MCGILL; DANIEL SHIPMAN; PATRICK COWAN and THOS

LAKE, and we are ready to give our Reasons for so doing."

Written on the back of the document; "The proceedings of the Chastizers."

The Reply from the Albany Committee of Correspondence; vol. 1, page 935; March 4, 1778, Albany

"Mr. Phineas Whiteside, one of the members of the Committee of Cambridge, laid before this Board a Paper delivered to the Committee of Cambridge by EDMUND WELLS, JR., JAMES COWAN and the other persons mentioned in said paper who had corrected sundry Tories and Protection Men. Mr. Whiteside farther informed this Board that some of the persons flogged and otherwise ill treated were Inhabitants of said District who had remained on their habitations until the Enemy came upon them and obliged them to take the Oath of Allegiance to the King of Great Britain, previous to their being set at liberty and that such persons who were deemed unfriendly to the Liberties of America had put under Bonds by the Committee for their future good behavior and appearance when called upon for Tryal.

"Therefore Resolved: That this Committee will do the utmost of their Endeavor to suppress every Riotous and illegal proceedings and will exert themselves in Causing such Riotous persons to be brought to justice.

"Resolved; That the inflicting of any Corporal Punishment or the depriving of any of the Subjects of this State of their property without Proper Authority is an infringement of the privileges of the People Contrary to Sound Policy and indirect violation of Law and Justice.

"Resolved; That the Letter from the Committee of the Cambridge District with the paper from Messrs. Wells, Cowan and others together with these Resolutions be transmitted to His Excellency the Governor." (See Public Papers of George Clinton, Vol. II, pages 854-858.)

The Membership of the Cambridge District Committee of Safety with some detail as to Local Descendants:

The members of the CAMBRIDGE COMMITTEE OF PUBLIC SAFETY and Correspondence were: JOHN YOUNGLOVE, Chairman, COMFORT CURTIS, DAVID PRESTON, PHINEAS WHITESIDE, JAMES ASHTON, SAMUEL HODGES, JOHN BLAIR and HENRY SMITH, who had been chosen at the Town Meeting in the spring of 1777 in conformance with the practice in New England where each community had such a committee to cope with the needs of an unorganized people at war. They were, undoubtedly, the most respected citizens chosen for their wisdom, integrity and good judgment. They were ardent supporters of the Patriot cause though less ebullient than the hot-heads who made up the Mob.

JOHN YOUNGLOVE had settled a few years earlier with his father, Isaiah Younglove, on the later Barton Perry farm in the south part of the present town of White Creek; after the Revolution he moved to the Doctor Johnson place in Jackson. In 1778, he was thirty-five years of age. He was the most prominent public man in the early years of the Cambridge community.

Elected Town Clerk, 1776, and Supervisor, 1777, he held the latter office except for two years until 1789. He was for a time the representative of the Cambridge District in the state legislature and served as delegate to the convention which chose the first representative from the Albany area in the Continental Congress. He was Adjutant of the Cambridge regiment and served in the campaign which terminated in the Battle of Saratoga. He was a founder, and of the first communion, of the First United Presbyterian church in 1794.

His wife was MARTHA PERRINE of Hugenot ancestry in New Jersey. His daughter, MARY born in 1772, died 1811, married JESSE RICH whose farm was in Easton—the present home of William Connor Jr. Jesse Rich married second, GITTY VAN BUREN, widow of DAVID BECKER, a brother of John P. Becker, author of "The Sexagenary," and grand-

daughter of Major Jacob Van Schaick who fought with distinction in the Battle of Saratoga.

Another daughter, ELIZABETH, born in 1782, died 1851, married MOSES COWAN, son of James Cowan named above as one of the Mob. Moses was a merchant in Union Village, now Greenwich. He and Elizabeth are buried in the Bottskill Baptist churchyard in Greenwich. A grandson, Lewis Younglove, was long a merchant in Greenwich. His store was in the present Powell pharmacy at the corner of Main street and Washington square. Albert Rich of Gilmore avenue, Cambridge, is a great-great-grandson of John Younglove. John Younglove died in 1821 and is buried in the Park Street cemetery at Cambridge as are his father, Isaiah, his son Moses, and his daughter, Mary Rich.

DAVID PRESTON was one of the road commissioners of the District in 1778; no further record.

HENRY SMITH was an overseer of the poor in 1778; no further record.

PHINEAS WHITESIDE was sixty-two years of age at the time of the incident above recorded. Born in County Tyrone, Ireland, he had come to America about 1736 and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He came to Cambridge in 1766, purchasing 800 acres in the southwest part of the present town of Cambridge. He was a devout and strict Presbyterian, an elder of the original community church which built its meeting house just north of the Turnpike cemetery although he did not follow the Associate Presbyterians to the new church at Coila. An ardent supporter of the Patriot cause in the Revolution, he gave generously of his wealth, served on the District Committee of Safety and Correspondence and was the Cambridge District member of the Central Albany County Committee. Four of his sons served in the militia during the Burgoyne campaign.

In 1781, a rump convention held in Cambridge elected Phineas Whiteside as one of the two delegates to the Vermont legislature with intent to secede from New York state and join the state of Vermont. The underlying cause for this move was dissatisfaction with the manorial land system under which most of the inhabitants of the Cambridge District held title to their lands. In less than a year the delegates, as well as the citizens, realized the error of this move, publicly acknowledged the error and were promptly forgiven by New York state. When, a few years later, Cambridge and Easton were detached from Albany county and added to Washington county, Phineas was one of the committee of three appointed to confer with the officials of Washington county about adjusting these towns to their new county allegiance. Having seen his six sons and one daughter established as prosperous farmers on the ancestral acres, he died in 1793. He is buried with his wife, Ann Cooper, in the Whiteside Church cemetery in West Cambridge. Phineas Whiteside had a numerous progeny of whom one may learn in the recently published "History of Phineas Whiteside and His Family," by Ida Whiteside. Among his lineal descendants are: Miss Ida Whiteside and Miss Margaret Ingraham of Greenwich and Miss Katherine Brash of Cambridge.

JAMES ASHTON was fifty-one years old at the time of this riot. He came from Ireland about 1769 with his brother Thomas and settled in Ash Grove in the present town of White Creek. His church allegiance was with the Associate church at Coila of which his son John was long an elder although his brother Thomas was an ardent Methodist, cofounder of the Embury Methodist church at Ash Grove. James was First Major of the 16th Albany county Regiment which served at Bennington and at Saratoga. He died in 1800 and is buried, with his wife Elizabeth, in the Turnpike cemetery in Cambridge. David Ashton, a lineal descendant of James, now has an attractive summer home where James built his first home in Ash Grove.

JOHN BLAIR, about fifty years old in 1778 and of Scotch ancestry, was

one of the first thirty settlers of the Cambridge Patent who came about 1763 from Pelham, Massachusetts. With him came his wife Sarah, his son John, his daughters Jean and Susanna, and Jonathan and David French, the brothers who married his two daughters. All of these were of the founders, in 1785, of the Associate church at Coila. John Blair was First Colonel of the 16th regiment of Albany County Militia which served at the Battle of Bennington and at the Battle of Saratoga. Both sons in-law enlisted May 21, 1775. Rev David French, born 1783, preached on occasion at the South Argyle church and was a grandson of Colonel John Blair.

SAMUEL HODGE settled in the south part of the present town of White Creek. He was elected Pathmaster, as well as Poundmaster, at the first town, or District, meeting in 1774. In 1776 he was a Fence Viewer and Appraiser and moderator of the first Cambridge Town Meeting. Mrs. Harry Spaulding of Cambridge is a lineal descendant.

THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE MOB
With Partial Detail on Descendants

All of the fifteen men who made up the Mob were comparatively young. All had served during the preceding summer at Bennington or Saratoga or both.

JAMES MOORE, the self-termed Captain of the Mob, was about fifty years old at the time, and one of the very early settlers in the present town of Jackson. Later, he owned the farm in the town of Salem just south of Shushan where the highway and railroad bridges now cross the Battenkill. He was a man of fiery temper and an ardent Patriot serving in the militia on the east bank of the Hudson during the Battle of Saratoga. He was "the Mr. M____" of whom John P. Becker relates in the Sexagenary that he shot across the Hudson at his son, Hugh, a Tory who was in British uniform serving in Burgoyne's army. The shot did no harm to Hugh and it is doubtful if it was intended to do so. However, British soldiers came to the rescue, pursued James and wounded him in the shoulder. After the battle Hugh returned home and long kept an inn on his father's land south of Shushan. Miss Katherine Hubbard of Greenwich was a lineal descendent of James Moore.

EDMUND WELLS, JR., then thirty-two years old, was a son of Edmund Wells, one of the twenty-five or more grantees of the Cambridge Patent who was the only one of the patentees to settle permanently in the patent when he came from Connecticut about 1770. Edmund Wells Jr., who had graduated at Yale College in 1768, came with his father to Cambridge; another son, Thomas, is ancestor to Alice Wells Dennis who lives in Cambridge today and has many family documents.

Edmund Jr. was Town Clerk of the Cambridge District in 1778 and for many years thereafter and prominent in community affairs. He was an organizer and director of the Northern Turnpike Co., organized in 1799. He died in 1826 and is buried in the Turnpike cemetery. The Wells family were prominent in the Cambridge community for at least four generations. The Edmund Wells home was on the Turnpike south of the village in the present town of Cambridge.

WALTER ROLLO, the name Rollo appears in the earliest roll of the communicants of the Coila church; no further record now.

JAMES COWAN, then forty-five years old, was an early settler in the present town of Jackson. Members of the Cowan family were of the early communicants of the Coila church but James Cowan's name is not among them. His son Moses married Elizabeth, daughter of John Younglove, Chairman of the Committee whose members the Mob was threatening. Moses Cowan was long a merchant in Union Village, now Greenwich. James Cowan died in 1816 and is buried in the Turnpike cemetery. John Cowan of East Greenwich and Mrs. J. Leland Sherman of Salem are lineal descendants.

SAMUEL MORRISON was one of

the eight Firemen elected at the annual District meeting in 1776. The name Morrison appears in the community annals for several of the early years but no further detail now.

JULIUS COLLINS was an early settler in the Cambridge Patent. Lewis G. Collins, J. Collins Stevens and Robert S. Barber of Greenwich are lineal descendants and Lewis Collins of Greenwich has further evidence on the Mob activity of this ancestor.

CALEB WRIGHT of Welsh ancestry, came early from New England to settle near Post's Corners in the present town of White Creek; married Elizabeth Stillman and died in 1784. His son, Caleb, born 1776, died 1838, married Eunice Sprague, one of the twenty-one children of DAVID SPRAGUE, pioneer settler in the south part of the present town of White Creek, and second to hold the office of Supervisor of the Cambridge District. David Sprague, in 1777, moved to SPRAGUETOWN area in the present town of Greenwich. Caleb Wright Jr. had a farm nearby in Spraguetown. Paul H. Wright, Mrs. Harry T. Johnson and Miss Ruth Sybrandt of Greenwich are lineal descendants of Caleb Wright.

Of the other members of the Mob this writer knows nothing except that they were there and, obviously, tumultuous Patriots but it is hoped that others who have data will be stirred to share it soon!

TORIES LISTED AS CHASTIZED

The Tories listed as having been forced to run the gauntlet by the Mob were: MR. HURD, JAMES COULTER, PATRICK McGILL, DAVID SHIPMAN, PATRICK COWAN, THOMAS LAKE.

JAMES COULTER, then thirty years old, had come a few years earlier from the north of Ireland and settled on the property in the present town of Jackson, now owned by Armisted Peter. He is an ancestor of practically all the Coulters of southern Washington county. He died in 1783 and is buried in the Turnpike cemetery. His grave marker says he was a Revolution soldier but in the light of the happening herein recorded this seems doubtful. Surely he did not serve in the Burgoyne invasion. He may have been enrolled in the militia in the later years of the war after the shooting in this area was over for it is known that "Revolutionary Soldier" was carved on many a gravestone more than one hundred years after the Revolution by descendants. Among the many lineal descendants of James Coulter are: the late Mrs. Charles C. VanKirk, Earl H. Roberson of Greenwich, and Clarence Coulter of Cambridge.

PATRICK McGILL, then fifty-six years old, came from Scotland a few years earlier. He conducted a tavern in Coila, then known as "The Green Settlement." He and his wife, Esther, were of the first communicants in 1785 of the Coila church. He died in 1805 and is buried in the Turnpike cemetery.

PATRICK COWAN probably was a brother of James Cowan of the Mob but no further record now.

THOMAS LAKE. This writer has no genealogical data on this Thomas Lake and his family but the name is not a common one in this area and it seems probable that he was of the Lake family who were early settlers near White Creek hamlet.

Time mellowed the indignation and resentment of the Committee and cooled the anger of the Patriot Mob for the members of the Mob were never brought to brook for their lawless conduct. The reluctant Tories, too, escaped further punishment and their lands were not forfeited. A few years later all of those involved were tolerant neighbors and good citizens of the New Nation which has grown into the United States of America in which we all live today.

More facts about the family of Edward J. McKernon, pp. 58 & 103-105.

5. Charles McKernon, 1866-1931, lived most of his life in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and commuted every day to Housatonic where he was president of the B. D. Rising Co. He was a trustee of the Methodist church and taught the ladies' class in the Sunday School. He gave time to the work of the Y.M.C.A., and was for many years a member of the School Board. He had three daughters and in 1859, four grandchildren.

His daughter, 6. Ruth Houghton McKernon, (1896-) graduated from Vasser in 1918. She taught in various schools in Kentucky, Harrisburg, Ky., and Northampton, Mass., and is listed in the 1962 edition of "Who's Who of American Women." She and her husband, Britt Myrick, are members of the Presbyterian Church in Swarthmore, Pa.

Her daughter, 7. Ruth Ann Myrick, graduated from the University of Virginia and was employed in the research division of the Sun Oil Co., in Pennsylvania. She married Frank R. Shuman, a chemical engineer, and an executive of the Sun Oil Co., Research Division. His grandfather was a well known inventor. They have a third child since the genealogy in the book was written, Barry Scott Shuman, 1960-.

7. Grace Houghton Myrick (1929-) also graduated from the University of Virginia and holds a supervisory position in the proof reading and editorial field at Smith Kline and French Laboratories of Philadelphia.

7. Frances Britte Myrick (1931-) after college married Thomas H. Chilton, son of Bishop Samuel Chilton of Philadelphia. He is a graduate of Randolph Macon Men's college, and during the war served as a lieutenant in the Coast Guard. He is now a physicist with the Cono- Flo Co., in Philadelphia.

6. Alice Grace McKernon, (1898-) graduated from Russell Sage College in Troy, N. Y. She taught in Cazenovia Seminary and at a private school in Pittsfield, Mass. She married Philip Slaysman Barnhart, a technical consultant for specialty papers. They live in West Springfield, Mass. Their son, Philip McKernon Barnhart, graduated from Williston Academy, Easthampton, Mass. in 1944, entering the Navy V-12 program during World War II, In this program he attended Bates College in Maine and graduated from Tufts University, (as did his wife), in 1947, with the commission of Ensign in the United States Navy. He holds an executive position with the Nashua Corporation in Nashua, N. H. and lives in Hollis, N. H. with his wife and two children. (See the genealogy.)

The third daughter of Charles McKernon, 6., Florence Demma McKernon, (1901-) graduated from the Emma Willard School in Troy, N. Y., in 1919, and from Vassar College in 1923. She was active in the Red Cross and, working under the Cleveland Board of Education, transcribed text books into Braille, and other books for the library. Her first husband, Walter C. Stutton, (1900-1944), was a graduate with honors of the R. P. I. in Troy, N. Y. He was president of the Cleveland Engineering Society at the time of his death. Mrs. Sutton later married Lowell Brown Watson in 1954, who died in 1957. She married a third time, Robert Peal in 1959. They are now living in St. Petersburg, Fla.

Mrs. Peal's daughter, 7. Alice Emily Sutton, graduated from the University of Michigan in 1930 and married David Myron Lorch. They have one son, 8. Kim David Lorch, (1953-). Kim Lorch graduated, from the school of Music of the University of Michigan, and is now a composer and an instructor of instrumental music in the schools at Rockford, Michigan. Mr. and Mrs. David Myron Lorch also have two daughters, Robin Lorch, (1953-adopted), and Wendy Lorch, (1961-).

I have also discovered who were the parents of my own great-grandmother, Abigail Hunt, who married 3, Phineas Whiteside, grandson of the Phineas who came to this country from Ireland.

These were Stephen Hunt, (1764-1825), and his wife Bridget, (1767-1842). He and his wife are buried in an old abandoned cemetery on a farm now owned by Edward J. Mead. Their daughter, Abigail Whiteside, is buried in the Whiteside cemetery next her husband. Three Hunt graves in the same cemetery are those of Daniel Hunt, (1794-1854), Nancy, his wife, (1776-1870) and Edward Hunt (1830-1872.) From the dates, Daniel was probably a brother of Abigail, and Edward, their son. These are the only Hunt graves in the Whiteside cemetery. There are other children of Stephen Hunt in the cemetery where he and his wife are buried, but the names and dates are mostly illegible.